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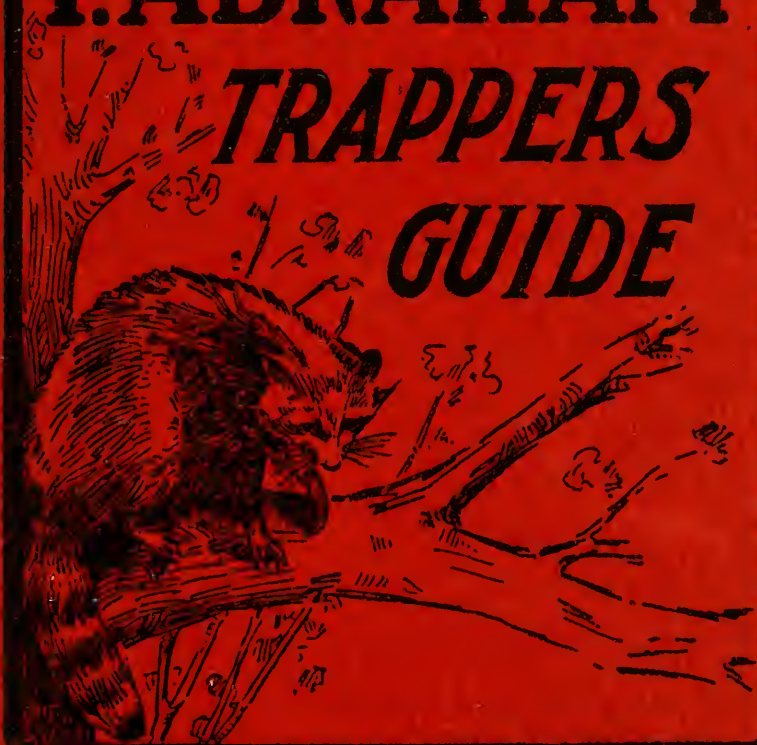




I. ABRAHAM

TRAPPERS

GUIDE



PUBLISHED BY
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ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.
LATEST EDITION

I. ABRAHAM ANIMAL BAIT

The best Bait to increase your catch on the market. Made from a secret Formula, discovered after years of experimenting, by one of the greatest trappers in North America.



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I. Isadore
I. ABRAHAM

Trapper's Guide



This Booklet contains all of the latest methods for trapping every kind of fur bearing animal caught on the North American Continent, and was written by *Trappers of Noted Skill* in their particular line.



*Furnished Free of Charge on application
by*

I. ABRAHAM

213-215 N. Main St.,

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

MONEY MAKERS FOR FUR SHIPPERS

LATEST EDITION.

This Guide

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was written by H. J. Stevens, of Greenwood, Ind., a famous writer on Fur subjects and a successful trapper for many years, with the following well known trappers as collaborators:

G. B. Buffington.....	Herndon, Pa.
Elmer Hixon.....	Murray, Ky.
Fred C. Stamer.....	Carstadt, N. J.
Martin Swansen.....	Argyle, Minn.
J. A. Newton.....	Grand Rapids, Mich.
Noah King.....	Calico Rock, Ark.
Fred McCain.....	Leon, Kan.
C. O. Flint.....	Belhi, N. Y.
Omer Stephens.....	Steubenville, Ky.
Fred L. West and J. M. Taylor,	Santa Anna, Tex.
W. J. Stump.....	Custer, Mich.
Homer Hanes.....	Hetherton, Mich.

We received a great deal more copy which space would not permit us to use and for which we wish to extend our heartiest thanks to senders, and to assure them that we stand ready to serve them in any way we can to show our appreciation of their efforts in this matter.



Edited by

F. H. EYNATTEN,

Of Our Publicity Staff.

The Famous House

OF

I. ABRAHAM

IN

St. Louis, U. S. A.

Has furnished the most accurate and reliable Fur Reports to shippers of Furs for the past 40 years. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the Fur Market you cannot afford to be without our Price Lists. Trappers all over this country and Canada have shown their appreciation of I. Abraham's honest treatment and progressive methods of handling their furs by a long continued patronage and by the many flattering testimonials which are published elsewhere in this book.

I. ABRAHAM

Best Outlet In The World For Furs

Introductory

In sending you this little Booklet with our compliments, we hope you will read it carefully from cover to cover and if you do this we are positive that you will learn many things about trapping fur bearing animals which you have never thought of before. The information contained herein was gathered at a considerable expenditure of time, energy and money and has been pronounced by experts on the various subjects treated, as the most complete and useful book of its kind ever published. I. Abraham who have been the leaders in the Fur Trade in St. Louis, U. S. A., the greatest primary Fur Market in the world for Forty Years, have used their usual thorough methods in getting up this Guide and feel justly proud of the result.

The greatness of St. Louis as a Fur Market becomes more pronounced every year, until to-day practically all the Furs caught in the United States and Canada eventually find their way here. Manufacturing Furriers can find a large supply of every kind of Furs in St. Louis at all times and consequently go there for their wants.

I. Abraham have been in the Fur Business almost for half a century and are known wherever Furs are handled as the greatest and most progressive Fur House in the world. We are the only Receiving House in the great St. Louis market that dresses furs for manufacturers in this country and that has a Branch in Leipzig, Germany, where furs are dyed and dressed for the European Furriers. Our Leipzig Branch has for many years been noted as the leading Fur House in that famous European market and enjoys the patronage of the greatest manufacturing concerns of Paris, Vienna and other great fur centers, where the world's fashions in furs are created.

If space would permit us to go into the many advantages we have over all other Fur Houses, we have no doubt we could convince every shipper of furs that it is impossible for any other concern in the fur business to successfully compete with us in paying the highest prices for furs.

Our business has grown to such an enormous extent that we have been compelled to again increase our capacity by purchasing the magnificent five-story building adjoining our present location and which will give us the greatest amount of floor space used exclusively for furs.

We solicit correspondence from every one interested in furs and would thank you to try us with at least one trial shipment, when we will convince you of the truth of every assertion contained in the above statement of facts.

Yours very truly,

I . A B R A H A M ,

213-215 N. MAIN STREET,

St. Louis, U. S. A.

The greatest, best and livest Fur house in the world.

Traps

Three general types of traps are commonly used by trappers, namely, steel traps, deadfalls, and snares. Each of these types of traps has certain advantages which the others do not possess. Most successful trappers have found it to be of advantage to make use of all three types, consequently they will be described and their method of use explained.

Steel Traps. At the present time practically all of the steel traps used are made by the Oneida Community. This great company manufactures three grades of common steel traps: the Newhouse, the Hawley and Norton, and the Victor. The Newhouse trap is considered the standard trap of the world; mechanically, it is as near perfect as many years of manufacturing will allow, but on account of its cost is not as popular as the Victor. The Hawley and Norton trap is very similar to the Newhouse but is made to sell at a slightly lower cost. The Victor trap has, within recent years, become the most popular trap on the market. It is made much like the Newhouse and the Hawley and Norton, but is much cheaper.

In thickly settled communities where there is a likelihood that some traps will be stolen, it is advisable for a trapper to use the Victor trap. It is pretty safe to say that as much fur can be caught with a Victor trap as with a Newhouse trap, and in case the trap is stolen there will, of course, be less loss in the case of the former than in that of the latter. Then, too, the springs of the Newhouse trap are so much stronger than those of the Victor that when animals are caught in the former there is a greater chance that the bones of the leg will be broken and that the animal will thus escape than when caught in the Victor. Professional trappers of the United States and Canada are coming more and more to use the Victor trap, although it is not as well made and consequently not as durable as the Newhouse and the Hawley and Norton.

Besides the common steel traps just mentioned there is on the market a form of trap known as the jump trap.

This trap derives its name from the fact that when sprung it jumps from the ground. This is claimed as an advantage as the jaws will grip the leg of an animal at a higher point than in the case of the common trap. The jump trap also is lighter in weight than the common trap and thus is easier to carry over a long trap line. Another advantage of the jump trap is the fact that the spring is within the jaws whereas in the common trap it is at the end where animals must stumble over it in reaching the pan, or trigger. A few jump traps should be included in the outfit of every trapper.

A form of trap known as the Stop Thief has been widely advertised within late years. This trap is made of spring-steel wire and is designed to catch animals around the neck and choke them to death. It is particularly adapted for setting over entrances to dens and in runways. Skunks caught in Stop Thief traps are killed instantly and therefore do not perfume themselves. The chief advantage claimed for this form of trap is that the animal is always killed and consequently has no chance to escape. Some trappers are warm in their praise for the Stop Thief trap while others pronounce it worthless. It is a trap worthy of trial by all trappers.

Still another form of steel trap on the market is the tree trap. This trap is designed to be fastened to the trunks of trees and to stumps. It is especially desirable for Coon, Opossum, and Squirrels. Tree traps should be baited to be effective.

The various steel traps on the market are made in a variety of sizes. The size to use for a particular animal will be discussed later.

Deadfalls—In pioneer days when steel traps were expensive and hard to procure a great deal of fur was taken in deadfalls. Even yet this form of trap is widely used, particularly in the Far North. For certain conditions and for certain kinds of animals there has never been a trap devised that is as valuable as the deadfall.

So great is the variety of forms of the deadfall in use that it is impossible here to attempt to describe this trap. A number of books have been published on the

subject and the trapper should procure one of these and familiarize himself with the methods for making the deadfall. The A. R. Harding Publishing Company, of Columbus, Ohio, has published a book entitled "Deadfalls and Snares" that explains thoroughly just how to make deadfalls. This book sells at a low price and should be in the hands of every trapper.

Deadfalls, which are usually built where they are to be set, should be constructed early in the Fall in order that the trap and its surroundings will have a weather-beaten appearance by the time the trapping season opens. Animals are always more or less suspicious of freshly cut wood. If a deadfall is built early, animals that frequent the vicinity will become used to it and consider it merely a part of the landscape.

Snares—The Indians have always been very skillful in taking animals in snares. Like the deadfall, the snare has been used in a great many different forms. Usually, a sapling is bent down, a cord or wire is fastened to the end, the free end of the cord or wire is made into a noose that is spread on the ground, and the sapling is held down by means of a trigger. Bait is used to induce the animal to stand over the noose. When the bait is nibbled the trigger is sprung, the sapling springs back to its original position, and the snare catches the animal about the neck or body, leaving it suspended in the air. There are a great many variations in the form of trigger used. These variations are explained in the book already mentioned.

Marking Traps—Before the trapping season opens a trapper should go over his traps and mark them in some way so that he can easily identify them in case they are stolen. There are many ways in which traps can be marked. Perhaps the easiest way is to file one or more small notches on the underneath side of each trap, care being taken to make the mark the same on each one. The notches should not, of course, be made in the springs as that would weaken them.

Caring for Traps—In overhauling traps before the trapping season opens, if any are found that are covered with rust the rust should be removed by means of kerosene. A small quantity poured over the traps and allowed to stand for a few hours will usually do the work. After the rust is removed the traps should be greased thoroughly with some oil or animal fat that does not contain salt; salt would rust the metal. Lard or tallow or even a heavy machine oil, if rubbed on all of the parts, will form a coating over the metal that will resist rust.

Many trappers practice boiling their traps in water to which has been added soft-maple bark or walnut hulls. This forms a sort of glaze over the metal and prevents rusting.

New traps should always be either greased or boiled as just described. Most trappers do not like to use traps which have not lost their original brightness, as it is difficult to conceal them and the brightness of the metal is likely to frighten away animals. If new traps are treated as recommended they will not be likely to rust for several years.

Looking at Traps—The most successful trappers are those that visit their traps frequently. When possible a trapper should go over his trap line each day as early as he can get to them. There are several advantages in doing this. Often there are persons in a neighborhood who will watch for a chance to steal fur from some other person's traps. By visiting the traps early the chance of fur being stolen is reduced. Again, it often happens that animals are not caught securely and attempt to gnaw off the imprisoned leg. If, in such cases, the traps are not visited in time the animal will escape. Then, too, it is inhuman to allow animals to remain in traps for a long period.

In examining traps there is no necessity for approaching too near unless the trap contains an animal. It is best simply to approach near enough to see the trap. After a trap is once set it should be molested as little as possible until the trapper desires to remove it to some other location.

Setting of Traps—When a trap is being set it should be sprung once or twice to see that it is in working order. Frequently some part of a trap is thrown out of alignment by the struggles of an animal and the trap will not close readily. It is, of course, worse than useless to set a trap that will not work properly, because if an animal stumbles into it and is not caught the animal is likely to be trap shy ever afterwards.

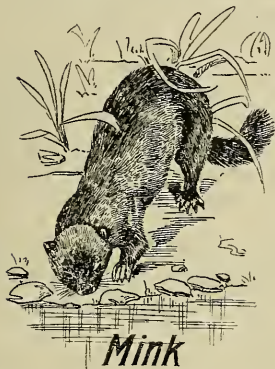
When setting traps a trapper should be careful not to leave evidence of his presence in the immediate vicinity of the trap. Some animals are very shy and readily detect any change in objects with which they are familiar. In making water sets it is a good plan to wear rubber boots or to use a boat and make the set from the water. In making land sets care should be exercised not to disturb the leaves, grass, brush, and other objects around the trap. For some animals such as the skunk these precautions are not necessary but it should be borne in mind that when a trap is set for a skunk it is possible that a mink or a fox may be caught.

Trapping Methods

MINK

BY H. J. STEVENS.

The mink is a small carnivorous animal that is found throughout the United States and the greater part of Canada and Alaska. It has a long, slender body, a small head, short legs, and a bushy tail. The color varies from a light brown to a very dark brown, the darker the color, as a rule, the more valuable the skin. The fur is thick, fine, and glossy.



There are perhaps more methods used in trapping the mink than in trapping any other fur-bearing animal. The exact methods to use depend largely on the nature and the habits of the mink in a given locality and on the season in which

the trapping is done. In localities where mink take bait well it is advisable to make use of bait sets, while in localities where they will not take bait it is necessary to use "blind" sets. For fall trapping many trappers prefer water sets and for winter trapping land sets.

In trapping mink, as well as other animals, a trapper should study his locality carefully for signs. He should ascertain by means of the tracks in the mud and snow how many mink travel each stream and lake. Mink usually travel a fixed path, hence it is not difficult to find the places they visit regularly in search of food.

A good bait set for Mink is as follows: Find a hollow log or a hole in a drift or in a stump along the bank of a stream. Place a small piece of bait, such as rabbit, fish, frog, bird, muskrat, or squirrel, within the enclosure and set the trap in the entrance, covering it with leaves, rotten wood, or some other material in keeping with the surroundings. The trap may be fastened to a light clog, a balance pole, or, if near the water, to a sliding pole.

OTHER METHODS FOR MINK

A good water set for Mink is to find a place along a stream where the bank is steep and the water is shallow. Make a hole in the bank, level with the water, about 4 inches in diameter and 10 inches deep. Place bait in the hole and set the trap before the entrance, in water. The trap should be lightly covered with water-soaked leaves and mud, and should be staked full length into the stream so that in case a mink is caught it will drown.

Where Mink do not take bait readily a good blind set can be made as follows: Find a place along a stream where the bank is steep and the water leads off fairly deep yet there is a narrow ledge along the bank over which the water is shallow. Set the trap on the ledge so that it will be covered with water. Place water-soaked leaves over the trap and stake full length into the stream.

Along streams where Muskrats make slides a good set for mink is to place a trap at the bottom of a slide so that it will be covered with water. Stake the trap full length into the stream.

If tile ditches empty into a stream or a lake a good set for Mink may be made by setting traps in the running water at the mouths of the ditches. Mink often frequent such places and all that investigate the ditches will be caught.

The traps commonly used for Mink are the Nos. 1 and 1½.

MINK

BY ELMER HIXSON.

The Mink being scarce leads some people to believe they are hard to trap. If properly trapped for they are easily caught. It would be impossible to give a method which would be successful throughout the season in both North and South.

I will give you a Northern method first. In the Fall before the water freezes dig a large pocket in bank just below water level. Put water and some small fish in it sometime before trapping time so Mink will find it

before trapped for. Set traps where Mink enters water leading to pocket.

MINK

BY FRED C. STAMER.

The Mink belongs to the Weasel family and is found in most parts of U. S. and in Canada. The Mink likes to wander along a stream and will explore most of the holes it comes to. The chief foods of the Mink are muskrats, birds, rabbits, fishes, mice, etc. The best traps for Mink are No. 1 Jump, 1½ Jump and No. 1 Newhouse. When setting a trap leave the surroundings as natural as possible.

Go along a stream and find a place where two holes are in a bank a distance of 5 feet apart or make two holes about 5 feet apart. In one hole put the carcass of a muskrat and cover it with a flat stone that weighs about 2 or 3 pounds. Then set a trap at the entrance of the other hole and cover the trap well with the material found there. Then stake your trap or fasten to a bush drag. The first Mink that comes along will smell the muskrat and will try to get it from under the stone. After working a little while the Mink will get the muskrat and have a feast. The Mink will then come out of the hole and dodge into the nearest hole it sees to take a rest when snap! it is caught in the trap. In case a stone cannot be gotten then cover the muskrat with dead grass.

MINK

BY MARTIN SWANSON.

Select first of all a No. ½ Newhouse trap or Oneida Jump, and see that traps are clean and free from dirt, rust or any foreign odor of any kind. Mink are mostly found along small lakes, creeks, ponds and springy places, especially in places which the muskrat inhabits.

When Mink travel around a lake go to the outlet, then lay a hollow log across stream where water leaves lake. Set your trap in this log, cover carefully with rotten

wood and the Mink that travels around the lake will try to run through the log and will be caught.

Another good set: Place trap in cavity three sides of which should be surrounded by stones, or bark. Then place bait beyond trap so that trap is between bait and entrance. Bait with muskrat or fish. Dark rainy nights are good to catch Mink.

MINK

BY HOMER HANES.

A sure set for Mink is to build a house of old, water soaked limbs. Make it three feet long, 12 inches high and 10 inches wide. Stake a muskrat carcass in the back end, set trap at entrance and then sprinkle well with water. Use five or six drops of Abraham Animal Bait to attract Mink to the house.

You should always use Abraham's Mink Bait with all of the foregoing tapping methods as you will find that it will greatly increase your catch. Sprinkle a few drops on logs or shrubbery near where trap has been set or even a few drops on the trap itself has been found to give good results.

N. B.—Always ship your furs to I. Abraham and save yourself many disappointments.

TESTIMONIALS

Following are a few of the thousands of testimonials we receive every day from satisfied shippers who have shipped to us:—

Well Pleased.

As this will be my last shipment for this season I wish to thank you for your liberal grading and the good prices you paid me. My dealings with you have been very satisfactory and pleasant.

Yours truly,

W. S. Petts,
Marshfield, Mo.

Getting Others to Ship to I. Abraham.

I have been sick and unable to get out, but hope to soon. I will try to get the other trappers to ship to you, but they have been cheated so often by commission houses, that they think all fur houses are crooked. As soon as I am able to make another shipment I will show them the returns and maybe that will convince them. I think your price list is very reliable. I read all of your literature. Will close hoping to favor you with an early shipment.

Yours truly,
Lawrence Jencks,
Bunker Hill, Ill.

Dissatisfied with Other St. Louis Houses.

I wish to say that I have been a trapper and fur dealer for 30 years and have up to the present time made you only one shipment and you gave me as good a grade as I ever got.

I have been skinned out of thousands of dollars by bad grading in other houses in St. Louis. Hoping you will continue your fair treatment, I am,

Yours for Business,
J. T. Childers,
Tuttle, Okla.

Good Returns.

I received my returns yesterday and must say I am well pleased with them. I have shipped to other fur houses, but must say yours is the best. Furs are scarce around here and there are many buyers, so I have to pay steep prices. I expect to have another bunch before long and I am sure I will ship them to you. Wishing you every success,

I remain, yours truly,
Ralph Sheffield,
Violo, Wisc.

Change of Address.

My new address is Varnelle, Ga., my old address was Blairsville, Ga.

I owe you many thanks for the nice way you have

handled my shipments. I will surely speak a good word for you wherever I can. It is certainly a pleasure to do business with you.

Oscar Winstead,
Varnelle, Ga.

COON

BY H. J. STEVENS.

The Coon is found in largest numbers in the states bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, although it is widely distributed throughout the greater part of the United States. For many years it has been one of the principal fur-bearing animals. As a rule the Coon makes its den in hollow trees, but in mountainous regions it often dens in holes among the rocks.

One of the favorite methods of trapping the Coon, especially in the South, is to set a trap in shallow water near the bank of a stream and fasten some glittering object such as a piece of tin to the pan. The curiosity of the Coon is easily aroused and if it sees the shining trap pan in the water it will try to rake it out and thus be caught. It is necessary, of course, to make this set along the line of travel of a Coon; this may be easily determined by looking for tracks and other signs in the mud. This same set may be made on a log that extends across a stream and is slightly under water.

Another good set is to place a trap at the entrance of a pen of stakes built at the edge of the water where the animals travel. The trap may be set under water or dry, as preferred, and bait should be placed at the back of the pen.

Often a stump or a rock can be found just at the edge of the water. If a trap is set in the water where the Coon will walk in passing around the object this will constitute a good set. Other animals may be taken in this set as well as the Coon.

If Coons are visiting a corn field look for places where they go through the fence and set a trap in their path. The trap should be fastened to a clog rather than to a stake.

For Coon the Nos. 1½ and 2 traps are preferred.

THE RACCOON

By G. B. BUFFINGTON.

The Raccoon is a night feeder and not easily caught. A No. 1½ or 2 Newhouse trap is the best for coon. Go to a creek where fish inhabit, for the coon is the best of all fishers. Find a hollow log that has fallen across the creek. Place a fish or some honey on top of the log directly in the center. Next chop out two places in the log (one on each side of the bait) for the traps.



Raccoon

If the coon passes across the log from either side he will get caught. Fasten the trap well, cover with leaves or rotten wood. Make the chain long so if the water is deep he will fall in and drown. Skin coon, open by cutting open on the belly from chin to the tail. The tail should also be skinned carefully.

RACCOON

By FRED MCCAIN.

The way I catch Raccoon is to go along a stream till the runabouts or trails are found which are generally told by the tracks and signs made along the bank of stream. I try to find where the animal travels the most then I dig out a pocket about 4 inches deep and just large enough to fit the trap. The pocket should be dug at the waters edge, so that the water will cover the trap about 2 inches. Then stake your chain out in the water, as the Raccoon will notice the stake if staked on the bank. Now cover your trap with water-soaked leaves and sprinkle corn around over trap for bait. Tinfoil that is cut in squares to fit over pan of trap is also good to attract Mr. Coon. But you should not use the water-soaked leaves for covering when using tinfoil on pan of trap for bait. With this method I have the most success in catching Raccoon.

In connection with above it is always well to use Abraham Coon Bait by sprinkling a few drops near where traps are set. In setting traps in runways where the Coon has made a trail to cornfields conceal your trap near his path, cover with leaves and sprinkle a few drops of Abraham's Coon Bait. A number of traps can be set if there are indications of more than one animal.

We have the best outlet for Coon among coat makers and other manufacturers of any house in the great St. Louis market and unless you are shipping to us you are not getting the best results.

TESTIMONIALS

Read what some more of our shippers have to say about us:—

Paid Him Over \$200.00 More.

It affords me great pleasure to write and thank you for your kind treatment. You did me over \$200.00 worth of good on my shipments this Fall. You have treated me better than any house I ever dealt with both in grade and prices. I hope if I live next season to increase my business with you.

Respectfully,
Payn Harrise,
Portland, Ark.

More Than He Expected.

Returns are all O. K. You paid me four dollars more than I expected. I will ship you more in a few days.

Yours truly,
A. H. Emery,
Howe, Okla.

Received Best Grading from Us.

I received my check for furs and I am well pleased. I didn't send you a very good bunch of fur, but I received a good price.

I tried a few other firms, but they all let me down but you. I sent a fine bunch of Muskrats to another St. Louis house, all picked skins, the very best I had, all large and prime and they graded me three kinds, but they will not get any more furs from me or any other trappers in this country, because I will hurt them all I can and tell all the trappers you treated me right and you will get all the furs. My catch last season was 18 Mink, 35 Skunk, 150 Muskrat, 4 Red Fox, 2 Raccoon and some Weasels. Next year you will get all my furs.

Yours truly,

Raymond Brooks,
Janesville, Minn.

Best of All.

I received the money you sent me and I thank you very much for it. I can promise to always have a good word for I. Abraham, that he is a man of his word and that he will always pay just what he says he will. You are a man that we trappers can trust. I will have another bunch by March first. I am sending you a card with names of some other trappers, they all have a bunch of furs and I will try and get them to send them to you.

Wishing you very much luck,

Yours truly,

Maurice Eckerle,
Marysville, Kan.

Pleased with Price.

Received today \$1.10 in payment for four rats I sent you. Thank you very much for that check.

Yours truly,

R. Earl Hoffman,
Oakes, N. Dak.

Another Pleased One.

Check received for my furs. Thanks for same. Keep me posted, am well pleased with prices you gave me.

R. B. Tolar,
Charlotte, Tenn.

ADVICE TO TRAPPERS

Select your line as early in the Fall as possible, before the snow flies. Pick out the best locations and keep your traps there the entire season if possible.

Use Abraham Animal Bait in all your sets—it costs very little and will greatly increase your catch.

In looking after your traps keep away from them as much as possible when nothing is caught. It is only necessary to go close enough to see that nothing has been caught, and disturb the surroundings as little as possible.

Use Abraham Trail Scent when you visit your traps—a little rubbed on the soles of your shoes or boots will leave a trail that will bring the animals to your traps.

Never use large traps to catch small animals, nor small traps to catch large animals. Set traps carefully and use judgment about the sizes.

Never handle traps with your bare hands. Wear gloves which have been thoroughly rubbed with Abraham Trail Scent on the palms.

Don't take your dogs with you when tending your traps; they leave a scent and tracks that will scare away your game.

Write today to I. Abraham, St. Louis, U. S. A., for Price Lists, Tags, Invoice Slips and Return Envelopes, free for the asking.

Dark, cloudy or rainy nights are the best times to catch all fur-bearing animals. I. Abraham is the best House to ship their skins to.

Keep your head cool, your feet warm, use Abraham's Animal Baits and Trail Scent, ship your furs to I. Abraham and you will be Healthy, Prosperous and Happy.

SKUNK

By H. J. STEVENS.

The Skunk is a fairly good sized animal that is found throughout the United States and the southern part of Canada. Some specimens of the species are almost a solid black in color and others have a V-shaped white stripe extending from the top of the head to about mid-way of the back. The



Skunk

less white there is on a pelt the more valuable it is. In some sections of the Mississippi valley a species is found in which the animals are small and have white spots instead of stripes; this animal is known as "civet cat".

The skunk is one of the easiest of the fur-bearing animals to trap. It does not possess the cunning of the fox or the mink and it is seldom necessary even to cover the trap. The best method for trapping this animal is to locate its den and set a trap either just within or without the entrance, depending on the size of the opening. It is not difficult to find skunk dens in localities where the animals are reasonably numerous. The signs to look for are paths in the grass, small piles of droppings, which always contain the remains of insects, and holes in the ground worn smooth by the passing in and out of the animals. The dens usually have numerous black hairs about their entrances and the skunk odor is generally perceptible. The trap should be set with the jaws lengthwise of the hole so that the skunk will step between them rather than over them. This statement applies also to den sets for other animals.



Civet Cat

Bait such as birds, chickens, muskrats, etc., that have been dead long enough to be tainted may be used to

good advantage. A piece of the bait should be placed inside of the den so that if any skunks are passing they will be attracted.

In case no dens can be found and yet skunks are known to frequent the locality, small artificial enclosures can be made from sticks and the bait placed inside of these with the trap at the entrance. Any natural enclosure such as a hollow log, a hole under a stump, or a cavity in a rock pile is a suitable place to set for a skunk. If their trails can be found in the grass a few traps set in these make an effective set.

The traps usually used for the Skunk are the Nos. 1 and 1½.

I. Abraham, St. Louis, U. S. A., knows more about how to get you the highest prices for your Skunks than any one else in the fur business. We certainly are the "Skunk King." Try us and see if this isn't true. Most receiving houses fail to handle Skunks to best advantage and their returns will show that they are not on the job. We make every Skunk "look like a picture" before offering it for sale and quite naturally we get you the most money. Nothing can be more beautiful than a glossy Skunk skin when I. Abraham gets through handling it.

SKUNK

BY J. A. NEWTON.

Skunks are the least wary of the traps of any furbearer. Certain ones will walk into a trap having no covering of any kind. But as others will avoid a naked trap, the Skunk trapper should make it a rule to conceal every trap lightly that he sets, using dry sand, dry broken grass or leaves. In so doing it often happens that a more cautious animal is caught such as a Mink, Fox or Badger.

The 1½ size trap is plenty large enough for Skunks and number one will do. If a larger trap is used than necessary for any animal it strikes too high and breaks the leg making escape probable while the only object should be to get the animals foot in the trap and no more.

In recent years the double jaw trap has been placed on sale and when they can be obtained no other trap

should be used for Skunks. The reason being that shortly after being caught in an ordinary trap the Skunk proceeds to amputate the imprisoned foot by gnawing it off below the jaws where it is benumbed and has no sense of feeling. Eating the foot off close up to the under side of the jaws leaves only a little skin in the trap to be pulled out and the game is free. He cannot do this when caught in the double jaw which will hold him securely until he freezes or starves or dies of pain and worry unless the trapper comes in time to end his suffering.

No trapper should set traps for animals which he expects to find alive in the trap unless he can visit them frequently and regularly. Neglect of trapped game is extremely cruel.

Skunks are partial to an old settled country and there is where the largest number are caught. The animal is not a burrow maker but appropriates the old deserted burrows of Woodchuck, Fox and Badger. He is also so lawless and unafraid of human beings and human habitations that he often dens up under barns, houses and other buildings, even those that are inhabited.

Skunks being such free commoners, their dens are found in woods, fields and hedges. In old deserted burrows of other animals and often they nest under stone heaps and in the banks of dry water courses.

Any of these places of habitation may be determined by the paths leading to them, by dry grass that has been drawn in for a nest and by deposits of dung near the den which contain the wings and shells of insects that have been devoured for Skunks are the greatest grub and insect eaters of any animal in America. You will often find where he has made many little borings in some cultivated field in a night to secure grubs, beetles and other insects. Such signs as these are quickly noticed by the alert Skunk hunter who knows that the author of such work lives not far off.

Traps are set in the entrance to holes inhabited or visited by Skunks. The trap should have a bed formed by digging out the earth where it is to be placed and deep enough so that the jaws will lie level with the ground on each side. If it is freezing weather, some dry leaves or grass should line the bed to avoid the trap

being frozen down. It is covered lightly with broken leaves or grass and the chain should be fastened to a pole 8 or 10 feet long and it is well to leave some of the limbs on. The pole or drag as it is sometimes called, need be no heavier than will suffice to prevent its being dragged so far that it may be hard to find. A drag that will hold a cat will hold Skunk, Fox or Badger.

The pole will, in many cases, be the means by which the trapper handles his catch and he does not want it to be heavy and cumbersome.

A bait laid in the hole a foot beyond the trap will often be the means of bringing a Skunk into the trap while if not baited, he would merely look down a hole and not enter it. Muskrat, flesh, rabbit, chicken or green beef bones in the order named I have found to be the best bait.

There are several ways of dispatching a trapped Skunk. Some of these methods have been followed to prevent the essence being thrown at death. One way is to attach a fine wire running noose to the end of a pole. Approach the game carefully, let the noose settle over the head and clear back to shoulders for the neck is short. Then lift the game off the ground quickly and let your pole rest over a convenient limb or fence which place of hanging has previously been determined upon. If done properly a Skunk will choke and die in a few minutes and throw no scent.

Another method is drowning. Where water of good depth is close by you may pick up your end of the pole and by moving very slowly and making no quick motions lead your catch to water. Now lift him up easily and set him in the water pushing the pole down until you draw his head under. Hold him under no longer than to give him a good swallow of water. If you do, the essence will be thrown and scent the fur badly even when emitted under water. But let him up to breathe and duck him again repeating these moves of "under and out" until your game becomes full of water and groggy and his movements feeble before it will do to hold him under for good. Let the catch remain under water at least 15 minutes after all motion of feet or jaws has stopped. You can then skin him and he will have no more odor than a rabbit.

Never try to move a trapped Skunk from the place where caught if held by a hind foot. It makes him exceedingly bad tempered and the least pull on the trap from the trapper will cause a discharge of essence.

When held by a hind foot, or if the chain is tangled, I shoot them, and shooting is really the most practical way under varying conditions. But there should be method and common sense used in this. I use a 22 calibre rifle and shoot them just back of the fore shoulder. Never through the head for it always causes essence to be thrown. A 22 does not hurt the hide materially when it enters the shoulders and often the game dies with no discharge of odor.

A few of my acquaintance stick their Skunks as you would a pig, using a keen lance fastened to the end of a good length stick. It is claimed by these Skunk hunters that when bled in this manner there is no odor. However, I have not been heroic enough to try sticking and do not recommend it.

A good many Skunks are merely batted on the head with a club and but little attention is paid to the odor.

For him who cares I will say if your Skunk is badly scented, souse it in water, if handy, or drag it a ways after which hang it up in the wind for two or three days and most of the scent will evaporate.

If a badly scented Skunk is to be skinned at once, swab the vent and belly with gasoline and smear your hands with grease. When the hands are washed with hot water and soap most of the scent will go with the grease.

Very busy trappers do not stop to kill Skunks in some fancy way and neither are they particular about not getting scented. He has no time for delay and he knows that an animal while warm skins so much nicer and quicker than when stiff and cold. And then, too if he hangs a Skunk up to air out some one who is aviricious and lacking in honor may come along and appropriate it for himself.

When you have caught a Skunk and it has thrown essence you are more likely to catch more there than at first, for the odor of one that has been caught attracts others to the spot. Therefore when I catch one at a

den that throws scent, when killed, I keep a trap there all the season.

The foregoing remarks pertain to late autumn trapping. In districts where there is snow many Skunks are tracked to their dens. When one has been tracked up and holed, if there is more than one lead to the burrow it should be plugged securely with sticks or stones. The one where the game entered is to be plugged also but only at the mouth after the trap has been set the length of chain within. Then when your Skunk attempts to come out if he should spring the trap and not get fast he will, upon finding the holes all stopped, go back to the nest and curl up. This gives you another chance of trapping him without making a long tramp while you track him up again.

When severe cold and deep snow occurs and winter becomes well established, Skunks of Northern latitudes do not come out for about two months except on an occasional night in time of a heavy thaw. February is the mating season and early in this month Skunks begin to move regardless of the cold. Depth of snow alone is all that deters them from extensive traveling. Then is when the fur hunter makes a second harvest. Traps set in almost any hole may make a catch for all holes are visited and explored. A great many Skunk hunters do not depend upon traps but track the game up and dig it out often securing a half dozen or more in one nest.

This method should be stopped as by it all the females are caught and the dens spoiled. When there are no more dens there are no more Skunks for as I observed they do not dig burrows themselves.

A good collection can be made with traps alone both in Autumn and in late Winter and when trapped, a good many females escape for they do not travel so much nor so far as the males. In running time Skunks are very hungry after their long fast and any sort of fresh meat or green bones placed in a hole below the trap where Skunks are tracking around will be sure to bring success.

Referring again to the use of traps, I will say that I have trapped 27 Skunks and all were males but three. Again I caught eight and only one was a female.

Skunks are rapidly becoming thinned out through

vigourous hunting and if we do not preserve the dens and the females soon there will be none for any of us.

Night hunting with dogs makes a clean sweep of both sexes of this valuable fur bearer and some Skunks are caught by the use of dogs that live where it would be impracticable to trap them and thus would be left to increase.

The use of dogs at night also spoils any trapping ground for him who has no dogs and depends entirely on traps. This naturally causes the trapper to hold a feeling of resentment for the night hunters with their dogs.

Skunks are seldom prime before the middle of November in the Northern states and even then some will come out bluish when scraped. It would be better if none were taken before December 1st and still later in southern sections.

The Skunk is a great wanderer. In the course of a night's travel he makes short trips from a given point and back often crossing his own trail several times. Sometimes he will head for a certain den, go within a few yards of it and turn off to one side, make a wide circuit and return to that same hole he had previously been so near, and get into a trap that had been awaiting him.

SKUNK

BY O. C. FLINT.

The Skunk is rather a hard animal to catch. You must take a lot of pains in setting your trap for him. Find the hole where he lives and take a No. 1 trap and set it right at the entrance of his den. Chip a place for your trap to set in so it will be level with the ground, just cover the trap with a little dirt so as to hide it and be sure to fasten it good and tight so he cannot get it loose, and you will get Mr. Skunk all right in the morning.

Use Abraham's Skunk Bait when trapping Skunk and you will be greatly pleased with the result. Put a few drops on a stick or stone and place same near your traps. Guaranteed to greatly increase your catch or money refunded.

If you follow the above rules for trapping Skunk and then ship them to I. Abraham, St. Louis, U. S. A., we feel perfectly safe in predicting for you the most successful season you have ever had following the trap lines. Your energy in going out in every kind of weather to catch the wary fur-bearer entitles you to full value for his skin after you have caught him and we guarantee you full market value for your furs if you ship them to I. Abraham, St. Louis, U. S. A.

TESTIMONIALS

This Speaks for Itself.

I received my money for my furs yesterday and I am certainly more than pleased with the sum you sent me. I did not expect so much.

Hoping you success in your business,

Very truly,

Henry Merchenthaler,

Morton, Ill.

A Regular Shipper.

I received your check and was well pleased. I am sending you a nice little bunch of furs, do the best you can. I will try and send you a bunch every ten days.

From

Thomas Salyers,

Humphrey, Ky.

Only to I. Abraham.

A few days ago I sent you two White Weasels and now I am sending you some more furs which I have caught lately. I don't sell my furs to any other firm but I. Abraham.

Hoping to hear from you soon,

Yours very truly,

John Derewenko,

Kief, N. Dak.

We Get Them All Next Season.

I am sending you my last shipment for this season and thank you for the good returns sent me. You can look for all my furs next season.

Yours respectfully,

Shep Horne,
Dellwood, Ala.

Best in St. Louis.

I am so glad that I sent you my other shipment that I am sending you two more Short Stripe Skunks. I got more out of the three skins I sent you than I would have gotten from any other house in St. Louis. I know for I have tried them all. I will do all that I can to get some more to ship to you.

Fred McNish,
Marshfield, Mo.

Much Obligated.

I received check last night and I am much obliged and I expect to send more soon. Thursday is the last day to ship rats. There has been too much ice but I think I can buy a few more rats.

Respectfully,

Charles Glance,
Wolverine, Mich.

Gets Twice as Much.

I am writing you a line of congratulations. I was sure pleased with my returns for my little shipment, 30 pieces in all. You paid me double what I have been receiving. I will do all I can for you in my part of the country and I will send you another shipment before Spring. I can't buy any fur and catch all I ship myself. As ever your esteemed friend,

W. W. Higgins,
Elgin, Okla.

MUSKRAT

BY H. J. STEVENS.

The Muskrat is a small water animal found throughout the greater part of the United States and Canada. In



Musk Rat

recent years its fur has increased greatly in value and at the present time thousands of men and boys in the country, as well as professional trappers, are making good wages trapping it.

In some sections the Muskrat builds its den in the form of a house that arises above the water to a considerable height. In other regions it makes its den in the bank of a stream or a lake, the entrance being under the water. The method of trapping depends on the nature of the den.

In sections where Muskrats build houses the usual method for trapping them is to cut a hole in the side of a house and set a trap inside on the bed. The majority of trappers prefer the No. 1 trap for this animal, although many use the No. 0 and the No. 1½. The trap chain should be staked outside of the house and the opening closed so that the diving hole will not freeze.

Where Muskrats live in dens in the banks of streams the best method for catching them is to set traps at the bottom of their slides. They have regular places for ascending the bank in search of food, and if a trap is placed at the bottom of one of these slides in about two inches of water a number of rats will likely be caught before it is necessary to move the trap. Bait such as carrots, turnips, etc., may be used if desired. This set is a very good one for mink, too, and the trapper should not be surprised if he even finds a coon some morning. Care should be taken to stake the trap out into the stream the full length of the chain, so that any animal that is caught will be sure to drown.

THE MUSKRAT

BY G. B. BUFFINGTON.

The Muskrat is an amphibious animal; to be successfully trapped the habits of the animal must be known. Everybody knows that the Muskrat comes from its den at night and that the entrance of the den is beneath the surface of the water. A good set is to place a No. 1 trap in the entrance of its den. The jump trap is preferable on account of its laying flat and easier to set. A drowning pole should be placed in the water with the chain ring slipped over it so when the animal is caught it can reach deep water where the weight of the trap will drown him, by doing this you save cruel punishment, as well as driving other rats away by their cries. Visit traps early as often times they amputate their legs and escape.

Amateurs and beginners will find this a favorite method. Go to a place where there are signs of Muskrats; find a place where the bank is about one foot high, place a No. 1 Victor or jump trap about 9 inches from the bank and in about 3 inches of water. Next take a stick and place an apple or carrot on the end and stick the stick in the bank so the bait is directly over the trap. The Muskrat will get caught by the hind foot. Stake the trap in deep water, visit the traps often, and success is yours.

MUSKRAT TRAPPING

BY J. A. NEWTON.

The Muskrat being distributed over a latitude extending from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, renders it one of the most common fur bearers and it is therefore very commonly trapped.

Practically all Muskrats taken with traps are caught at water sets. In their aquatic habits they resemble the beaver except that they do not build dams. But like the beaver they do construct lodges and dig holes in banks for dens, the entrances being always under water. Both houses and dens are places of habitation.

In some places the home is in the banks entirely while in other such as certain lakes and water-filled swamps the habitations is mainly houses.

The food consists of flag roots, lilly stems and other grasses. When inhabiting rivers and other streams they also devour clams which are carried up on shore until the mussel dies when the shells are easily opened. This is the only departure the Muskrat makes from a vegetable diet.

TRAPS.

The No. 1 steel trap is the most desirable size for rat trapping. A strong trap is not required or best to employ for the rat having a tender leg it is sooner cut off by a trap of strong grip and an escape effected.

SETTING TRAPS.

The majority of traps are set at feed signs, scratch signs, dung deposits, in runways and at the foot of the most receding slope of rat houses. In one instance a mass of flags or reeds, grass, etc., have been cut down and piled up on the water which floats but will support the weight of a rat as it sits and makes its evening meal.

The trap being set the spring is twisted about half wayaround toward the right hand to make the trap set level and avoid the tendency of the left hand jaw to cock up and make it conspicuous and a poor set.

The trap is bedded in the floating mass sufficiently to cover it an inch by water and then staked full length of chain away from standing brush reeds or other vegetation so that the rat when caught will drown.

If a trapped rat can reach roots or grass or anything to tangle the chain it will do so and leave a foot in the trap that has been twisted off.

If this is a fresh sign you are practically sure of the game if nothing disturbs it such as human meddlers or high winds.

Sometimes the water is too shallow for drowning trapped rats where they are working near shore. In that case go out from shore among the vegetation and lop it down forming a few artificial feed beds where the

water is two or three feet deep. Rats will visit such "man made" signs and climb onto them and be readily caught. A few such artificial beds formed in the deeper water along a shallow shore will secure every rat.

Sometimes feed cuttings are carried up onto stationary objects such as bogs, logs, brush, a fence or against shore. Then the trap is set at the foot of the sign always being bedded so that an inch of water covers it.

Flags, pickerel moss, etc., is often piled up against shore as if it had been intended to build a house there. Usually such a sign is visited by rats nightly and material added to it during November or until freezing weather occurs. That such sign is being visited by a rat may be determined by the character of recent deposits. If the roots, grass and moss at the top of the heap is still wet the rat has been there the previous night and the same rule obtains in regard to houses whether being worked on or not. When this shore sign is clawed down by a trapped rat it should be piled up again and the trap reset. Often 3 or 4 or a half dozen may be caught by keeping the sign piled up and setting the trap the same as at the original sign. When such a deposit of vegetation is all dry and no damp materials are seen it is quite conclusive proof that the rat making such sign has left the vicinity or been caught.

In large patches of flags and other vegetation along the shores of pond, lake or river runways will be formed. The trap should always be set where such paths end at deep water. If not deep enough for drowning the paddle or ax may be used to dredge out a drowning hole. This I have often done.

In states where it is not forbidden and while there is open weather no surer places of catching rats exist than to set on the outside of rat houses. The trap is bedded at the foot of the long incline as a rule where the rat road begins and is used in carrying up materials for repairs. If trapping houses is prohibited by law, as it is in Michingan, then the dependence must be feed beds, runways, shore signs, etc. The foregoing remarks relate to trapping lakes, ponds and other bodies of water, though some of them may be applied to rivers and brooks.

TRAPPING STREAMS.

Along the banks of rivers and smaller streams traps are set at scratch signs, under banks, and undermined trees, on feed beds, in runways, in holes and on logs and snags at dung sign.

Where scratch or digging places are found where a rat is climbing the bank a trap or two is set at the foot of the freshest work. At such places a piece of Muskrat flesh or the intestines placed against the bank close above the trap will insure the rats coming to the place of setting instead of digging elsewhere when he returns to the place.

When rat traps are baited with flesh of any sort always stake them securely as a Coon is likely to come along and get caught.

Where dung sign appears on logs rats may be easily caught by chopping a bed for the trap below water line where the rat swims up to crawl out on the log. Cut the notch deep enough so that the trap is about an inch under water, being careful not to disturb the sign in so doing. Staple the chain to under side of log. If the log sets too high for making a water set, cut notch as before mentioned and cover the trap lightly with dry broken June grass, wetting it down so that it will not be blown off. If a dung sign is worth setting a trap at, depends upon its character. If being visited nightly, a portion of the deposit will be fresh while if it is neglected and no longer used all the deposit will be old and dry in appearance.

As I said previously the entrance to rat dens are always under water and if inhabited will be clean and scoured in appearance with no rubbish or sediment in them. Here a trap is set and lowered with a stick and pushed into the entrance so that the pan is just under the roof of the burrow. The rat will be caught by a foot or the tail and such sets always mean drowned rats. If the entrance should be deep thrust a stick into the bed of the stream to one side of the hole and bend it down until it partly obstructs the hole compelling the rat to swim lower and hit the trap. I have done this and had it work successfully hundreds of times.

On ditches and brooks traps are mostly set at the

foot of places where rats climb and scratch the bank which is done to obtain the roots of grass and other plant growth. If the bed is too shallow to ensure drowning a drowning hole should be made with stick, ax or spade. If too hard for excavating, a few brush set up out in the stream, but in reach of the chain will suffice to cause a tangle when the rat will drown in a few inches of water.

On any river or stream where rat signs appear under a bank or undermined tree a trap should be kept there during the entire open water trapping season. Every rat that comes along will go under and explore such places and a Mink is often taken in such a set. The writer has caught dozens of Mink in traps set for Muskrats and many a one when it was least expected.

On ordinary trapping ground after traps have been set three nights some of them will require moving to new places, providing that one is a good trapper. If the old set has not yielded a rat, or else none since the first night, it may be counted a "dead one." Much depends upon the number of traps used and the extent of the trapping ground. If the trapper has a large number of traps and his territory is small he will not be inclined to shift them about as he would if his kit is small and his field of operations extensive.

Before starting out the rust should be removed from traps by boiling them in green walnut shells, soft maple bark or logwood chips. They may also be greased with lard and then held over a blaze until the oil penetrates every part. If they rust a second time before the trapping season ends it may be necessary to color or grease and renovate them again to be satisfactory.

MUSKRAT

BY FRANCIS GRADY.

The Muskrat is a water animal and lives in burrows made in the banks of creeks, lakes and rivers, also in houses built by themselves of sticks, mud and weeds. They are vegetarians and eat most any kind of vegetables and sweet corn, but will when pressed by hunger, kill and devour one of their own mates.

One of the most successful ways to trap the Muskrat is to place a trap at the entrance of their den, placing a stick in the trap and chaining to stake as far out in the water as possible, drive another stake down stream about eight inches from the first one, so that when the rat makes a dive for the water he will become tangled between the stakes and drown.

If you find rat signs and cannot locate their dens, build a pile of dirt in about ten inches of water, let the pile project out of the water about an inch, place your trap on top of the pile, cover lightly with wet grass or water moss, and stake down your trap. Any Muskrat going up or down stream, seeing this pile will swim out and climb out to it, adding another pelt to the trappers bunch.

No. 1 Jump Trap is the best for Muskrat and the older they are the better, as too stout a spring breaks the leg bone, thus giving them a chance to escape.

Abraham's Muskrat Bait—Sprinkle a few drops on brush, log or tree close to the waters edge where your traps are set and the Muskrat will be attracted by the scent thus increasing your catch materially.

You will get the very best results by shipping your Muskrats to I. Abraham, St. Louis, U. S. A., as we have customers who are large users of this article both in this country and Europe. Last season we made the largest single sale of Muskrats to a European concern that was made out of this market during the year. Our Leipzig Branch also has a great outlet for this article and you cannot afford to overlook us in sending your Muskrats to market if you want to get the very highest prices for your skins.

Read carefully what other shippers have to say about us in some of their letters which are published on other pages. Largest percentage of satisfied Fur Shippers of any house in the world is the proud boast of I. Abraham.

Received Fifty Percent More.

I must say that I received fully fifty percent more for Coon from your house than any house I ever shipped

to. The most furs caught in this locality are Coon, Skunk, and Opossum.

I am a farmer and do some hunting and trapping.

Yours truly,

Robert Hartung,
Hondo, Texas.

P. S.—I will recommend your house to my friends.

Willie Likes Our Returns.

Accept my thanks for the money you sent me. I did not expect so much for the furs. I will tell my brother trappers of your kindness and the good remittance for the furs. Please send me some more tags as I will need them.

Thanking you again, I remain,

Willie Martell,
Twin Falls, Idaho.

More Money.

I just received my returns for the furs I sent you and I am well pleased. This is more money than I can get anywhere else. I will send you more soon.

R. M. Moon,
How, Ark.

Gets Us Two New Shippers.

I received the \$15.75 this evening and referring to price list I see you have paid for the five Skunk just what you quote. I will recommend you as a firm that pays what they quote.

You may send Price List and shipping tags to Joe Stuive and R. J. Palisch, both of Sylvan Grove, Kans., who wish to send you a shipment, I remain,

Yours truly,

G. B. Hopper,
Sylvan Grove, Kans.

Twice as Much.

I received your check today and was well pleased with the returns. I got twice as much as I expected to get for them.

D. H. Ferren,
Cylon, Wisc.

Will Tell His Friends.

Your check of Nov. 30th at hand. I am more than satisfied with returns. I surely will tell all of my friends about your house. I am now shipping you by express a bundle of furs containing four Skunk, one Mink, eight Muskrat and four White Weasels.

I remain yours truly,

Herman Blomberg,
Theif River Falls, Minn.

Sorry He Couldn't Send More.

I have today sent you a small bunch of furs by express. Excuse me for sending such a little bunch, I will send more next time. I was well pleased with the returns on the last shipment.

Yours truly,

Hickey Smith,
Ozone, Tenn.

OPOSSUM

BY H. J. STEVENS.

The Opossum is a small grizzly gray animal that is found throughout the central and southern parts of the United States. It dens in



Opossum

the ground, as a rule, although the dens are frequently found in the base of hollow trees and in hollow logs. The Opossum is found only in timbered districts. Its food consists of mice, insects, birds, paw paws, persimmons, and a variety of other materials.

The Opossum is a slow, stupid animal possessed of little if any cunning, consequently it is not particularly hard to trap. The usual method is to set traps in thickly wooded spots, usually

along gullies, fences, or the edge of the timber. If possible the traps should be placed in natural enclosures, such as holes in trees and stumps, a hollow between two spreading roots, holes in logs, and openings among rocks. If no natural enclosures can be found, a small pen can be constructed of sticks, rotten wood, stones, or whatever material is handiest. Bait such as a part of a rabbit or fowl or a bird should be placed just within the entrance. The trap may be staked, stapled, or fastened to a clog, and should be covered, as some other animal more cautious than the Opossum may come along.

The Opossum is often caught in traps set for other animals. They are also frequently caught in wooden traps.

The proper size of trap to use for this animal is the No. 1. A trap of this size with springs of only medium strength is the best to use, as the legs of the Opossum are rather tender and a stiff-spring trap would be likely to break the bone, thus liberating the animal.

OPOSSUM

BY ELMER HIXON.

The Opossum den in hollow trees, logs, under brush piles, sometimes in the ground under roots of trees, etc. They travel old roads and also along small streams where there are thickets or briars on the bank, visiting persimmon trees as they feed on them quite often, also visiting the farmer's chicken roosts occasionally. Then to trap him follow trail to persimmon tree or along thicket and build a V-shaped pen or enclosure. Set trap at entrance and break an egg in back beyond trap, cover trap with feathers or grass. Opossum can also be caught by hanging bait in bush near trail, setting trap underneath. Good bait for Opossum is rabbit, the older the better. A good scent for Opossum is fish oil; catch small fish put them in a large mouthed bottle about 2 weeks before trapping time or a few drops of Abraham's Opossum Bait.

OPOSSUM SET

BY MARTIN SWANSEN.

The Opossum is a great night prowler and hides in the bushy trees during the day time. He is not at all cunning and is easily caught. Use No. 1½ trap. Set trap in his haunts or at his den. Take a piece of bait like fish or meat, hang bait in a tree so he can just reach it or find some brush or drive a stake in the ground if necessary to hang bait from. Cover trap with grass, rotten wood and see that trap is directly under bait so when the Opossum reaches for the bait he will come down on the trap and he will be yours.

THE OPOSSUM

BY G. B. BUFFINGTON.

The Opossum is a very easy animal to capture, they are not at all shy or wise. A No. 1 or 1½ trap (Jump, Victor or Newhouse) will hold the largest Opossum. Go to the woods, find an old hollow log or stump, place a trap in both ends of the log and cover it up with rotten wood or leaves; put a dead chicken, fish or fowl of any kind in the log. The rottener the bait becomes the better the Possum will like it. Visit the traps often. Stretch all pelts of Opossums pelt side out. Dry in a cool shady place and not before a fire. It is only necessary to leave skins on the boards until they will hold their shape.

OPOSSUM

BY W. J. STUMP.

Opossums are usually caught in traps intended to capture some other animal. Especially in traps set in Skunk dens, as very often these animals are caught where Skunks live and they seem to get on very nicely together. So of course any method that would be good for Skunk would be equally good for Opossum. Sometimes they have trails leading down along the water, and as these are usually rather wide perhaps it would be best to set two or three traps close together, and as

they take bait readily, it has proven useful in many cases where the blind set was not so effective. Baited traps may be set in hollow logs, where logs cross water, in hollow roots under cliffs, etc. By making an enclosure, using bark, sticks or anything like the general surroundings and leaving front open for trap, many other animals as well as Opossum are caught. Although Opossums are not very suspicious it is always best to cover traps well as more timid animals are likely to come that way. Stale bait is preferred to fresh bait.

The best way to kill Opossums is to lay them on their belly and lay a pole across the neck and put one foot on each side and pull body up by the tail till his neck breaks.

Use Abraham's Opossum Bait in connection with the above trapping methods and if there are any Opossum in your locality they will surely be yours. Take a stick of wood, sprinkle a few drops of the Bait on it and place it near where your traps are set. Mr. Opossum cannot resist this scent.

The Opossum is another one of our pet articles. We dress these skins right here in our own establishment and sell them in large quantities to manufacturers all over the world. We positively lead the entire world in handling this article and the greatness and success of our method is known wherever Opossum are used by the Furriers.

If you have ever shipped your Opossum to us you know that no other house in the Fur Trade can equal our returns, by which we mean **net results to you** and if you have never tried us with a shipment you have been sadly neglecting your own best interests. It is time for you to get into the Band Wagon and learn for yourself the success of the I. Abraham methods of handling furs for shippers.

"A live wire always on the job."

FINANCIAL STANDING

The following letter from one of the largest banks in the West speaks for itself. Read it.

ARTIST'S SKETCH OF THE BANK



TOM RANDOLPH,
W.B. COWEN,
W.L. McDONALD,
J.A. LEWIS,
C.L. MERRILL,

President
Vice President
Vice President
Cashier
Assistant Cashier

F.W. WRIEDEN, Assistant Cashier
G.N. HITCHCOCK, Assistant Cashier
A.L. WEISSENBERG, Assistant Cashier
GEORGE R. BAKER, Assistant Cashier
W.M. CHANDLER, Assistant Cashier

Saint Louis. September 16th, 1913.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: ---

We take pleasure in recommending the firm of I. Abraham to all those who are interested in their line of business.

They have been depositors in this bank for a good many years and our relations have always been most satisfactory in every way.

We consider them men of integrity, fair and honest in their dealings, and men who will carry out their contracts.

Yours truly,

Cashier.

Wells Fargo & Company Express

M. N. KENDALL,
General Agent

St. Louis

Mr. I. Abraham,

EXPORT FURS

St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir:--

We wish to thank you for the exceptionally large volume of export fur shipments with which you favored us during the past season, same aggregating in the neighborhood of some 400 bales. This is by far the largest number of bales of export furs handled by us for any one shipper in St. Louis during the season.

Yours truly,


General Agent.

Write To-Day

Delays are always dangerous, and if you are not shipping your furs to

I. ABRAHAM, **ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.**

you are cheating yourself.

Most reliable inside information about the Fur Market furnished free. Write us to-day and get it.

We are the most thoroughly posted Fur House in St. Louis.

We receive daily market reports by cable from our European Branches.

We sell more furs direct to manufacturers than all Commission Houses and Sellers of Furs in St. Louis combined.

Get our Monthly Price Lists and Shipping Tags—you can't be a successful Fur Man without them.

FOX

BY H. J. STEVENS.

The Fox is found in almost all parts of the world. In North America a number of species are found, and there are several varieties of some of the species. The silver, or black Fox is supposed to be merely a color variant of the Red Fox.



Fox

The Fox is no doubt the most cunning of all the fur-bearing animals, but it is taken in traps without great difficulty where its habits are understood. It feeds on carrion, small animals, and at times on vegetables. So bold does it become in search of food that it often gets into trouble despite its cunning.

One of the best sets ever devised for the fox is the old, well known water set. It is made as follows:

Find a spring that does not freeze—for early Fall trapping a small brook will do. The spring should be at least four feet in diameter. A moss-covered stone or a piece of sod, depending on the surroundings, should be placed in the center, care being exercised to leave no human signs; in the case of a brook the stone or sod should be placed about a foot and one-half from the bank. In either case it should rise about two or three inches above the water. Bait is placed on this stone or sod and a trap is set half way between the object and the shore, the jaws, spring, and chain being covered with soft mud or whatever is found in the bottom of the spring or brook. The pan of the trap should just be covered with water; now take a piece of moss or sod and place it on the pan so that the latter will be about an inch above the water. Bait should be placed on the stone or sod previously mentioned. A Fox, in attempting to get at the bait, will take the sod-covered pan for a stepping place and will thus step directly on the pan.

In making the set just described the trapper should wade up the stream or the outlet of the spring and should set the trap from the water, being careful not to touch

the bank. The trap may be fitted with a pronged drag or be wired to a stone, which should be buried in the mud of the channel. For bait the flesh of the Muskrat, Opossum, or house cat, after becoming tainted, is best.

In many localities there are no springs or brooks available for making the set just described. In such cases it may be necessary to make a blind set. To do this look for Fox trails in old stock paths, foot paths, old roads in the timber, holes under fences, etc. Dig out a place in trail large enough to hold a trap. Wash the trap before setting to remove all scent and bed it down well in dry grass or leaves. Then fill in around the jaws with dry dirt and cover the springs. Next lay a piece of clean paper over the trap and cover the whole with a quarter inch of dirt. The chain and the drag must be carefully concealed and no evidences of human presence left. This is an excellent set if made properly.

If a dead animal such as a sheep or cow is dragged out into the woods or fields it will not be long until foxes will visit it to get food. Traps may be set in the trails leading to the carcass, being covered as described in the previous set and baited with parts of the carrion.

For trapping the Fox with water sets the Nos. 3 and 4 Oneida jump trap and the Nos. 21½ and 31½ Newhouse are best. For land sets the Nos. 2 and 3 Oneida jump trap, the No. 1½ Newhouse, and the No. 2 Victor are recommended.

FOX

BY OMER STEPHENS.

The first thing to do is to boil your traps in walnut hulls or beeswax to kill the odor of the iron. There are three methods of trapping the Fox: First: Take about a half bushel of chaff, go to where you have seen a sign of a Fox and spread your chaff out in about 3 or 4 feet of space. Scatter some old meat scraps a foot square in the middle of the bed so the Fox will have to go into the chaff to get the bait. Keep it baited for a few days and then take three traps and set them in a V-shape across the spot you had baited, put some more bait down and be sure the traps are well covered. Use traps No. 1½ and fasten to a clog or drag.

A good blind set for Fox: Go to some old trails and look for signs of the Fox and when you have found these get a stick or small pole and lay it across the path, then dig out a pit just to fit the trap and put some cotton, wool or leaves under the pan, cover with rotten leaves or dust just enough to hide the trap and make things look as near like you found them as possible. If the path is over a foot wide put up some weeds or sticks leaving a small space where the trap is set, this guides the Fox right into the trap, as a Fox wont step on a stick, he always steps just over it, and is easy to trap in this way.

Find a place where the Fox goes through an old rail fence and set a trap in his path where he goes through the fence.

A New Shipper.

Please send me price list and shipping tags at once. I have never shipped you any furs, but will make you my fur buyer hereafter. I have taked with several trappers that have been shipping to you and they say that you have done better than any other house they have tried. I have shipped to several different houses and the last bunch of fur I shipped to St. Louis I was greatly done up. I buy a good many furs and have to pay all they are worth. I expect to make about 10% on what I buy. I want to deal with a house that grades and prices each fur on its merit, not a good price for two or three skins out of a bunch and grade the balance down to half value. I expect to get quite a bunch of furs here so send your price list and tags as soon as you can.

H. T. Jackson,
Bloom, Kans.

Also Well Pleased.

I received your check for the furs I sent you several days ago and was very well pleased.

Yours as ever,

E. L. Smith,
Paragon, Ala.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

OFFICE OF
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
417 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

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LIVERPOOL
GLASGOW
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Shipping

Messrs. I. Abraham,
St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen:-

St. Louis Express
for I. Abraham

We enclose herewith our
the above shipment.

Please accept our thanks
largest individual fur shipment ever
demonstrates that you are the largest

WHL/K

GENERAL OFFICES: 65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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..... { 6 & 8 Haymarket.	PAPIS..... { 11 Rue Scribe.
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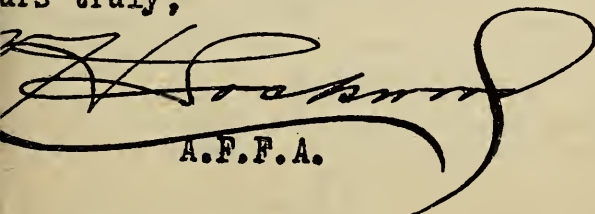
ough bill of lading covering

r this shipment, which is the

forwarded from this city and

fur-shippers in St. Louis.

urs truly,


A.F.F.A.

Recommends Us to Others.

I received your check O. K. and will ship you today by parcel post two Mink, five narrow stripe Skunk, one Coon, three Civits. I will recommend you to all the trappers in this locality. You will find names of a few on blank enclosed.

H. H. Budding,
Allyn, Wash.

A Repeater.

Please send me a price list of fur; I shipped to you last year and you gave me more for my furs than any other Fur Company I ever shipped to.

Yours respectfully,
Horace Holaway,
Bay, Ark.

Greatly Surprised.

I received the money for the furs which was \$2.10. I was greatly surprised at the sum of money I received, for up here I could not have gotten more than \$1.00 or less. Keep me posted and I shall send all my furs to you.

Yours truly,
Mike Pollack,
Drummond, Wis.

Will Ship Again Next Season.

I received the returns for the rats I shipped you and it was twice as much as I expected. I sent you three more Muskrat skins and expect to ship you again the coming season.

Yours truly,
Sterling Lund,
Grandy, Minn.

Another Shipment.

I received my check all right and I was very well pleased with it. I will start another shipment today.

Yours truly,
Joe Seymoure,
Mound Valley, Kans.

A White Weasel Shipper.

I received your letter with check for the Weasel skins and am satisfied with the prices. If you prove to be as fair hereafter I will send you all the furs I get and also recommend you to other parties around here. Some one recommended your house to me.

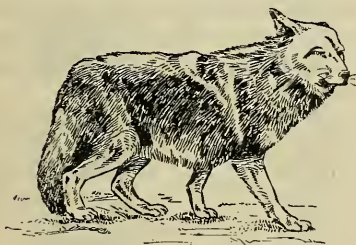
Yours truly,

David Nelson,
Florence, Wis.

WOLF

By H. J. STEVENS.

The Wolf is a member of the dog family and is found throughout the greater part of North America. There



Wolf

are probably only two species, the timber Wolf and the prairie Wolf, or Coyote, although there are a great many varieties. In many sections the Wolf is very destructive to livestock and game. A number of states give bounties for destroying Wolves.

Considerable skill and knowledge of the animal is required to trap Wolves successfully. The following set has been found to be a good one: Fasten three or four traps to a strong hardwood stake. Find a smooth sandy place and scoop out a hollow large enough to allow the stake to be driven below the level of the ground. Spread the traps out in different directions from the stake and cover them carefully so that everything will look natural. Fasten a piece of bait to the top of the stake. If a Wolf steps in one trap it is likely also to step in another one and is thus held securely.

Another good set is to find a bank three or four feet high and place a piece of bait on the brink so that it will be between two bunches of cactus. If no cactus is

growing in the right place two bunches can be transplanted. Place a trap in front of the bait and about twenty inches or more from it. Cover the trap and stake carefully. If a Wolf is caught it will almost always jump over the bank and will be unable to get back.

For trapping the Grey Wolf the Nos. 4 and 4½ Newhouse traps are best. For trapping the Coyote the Nos. 3 and 4 Newhouse, the No. 4 Oneida jump trap, and the Nos. 3 and 4 Victor are recommended.

WOLF

BY FRED L. WEST AND J. M. TAYLOR.

When trapping for a Wolf or Coyote set your traps about two feet from a cactus or brush so he can get to it from one side only.

Dig a hole for your trap, chain and stake. Have hole just deep enough so that your covering on trap will come level with the surface of the ground. Cover your trap first with paper and then with fine dirt and grass.

Always stake as short as possible, right at the spring, this prevents the animal from getting a hard jerk when caught. Carry away all dirt which you dig up when setting trap. After you have set trap as above bait with Abraham's Wolf Bait, by sprinkling five or six drops on brush or ground near trap.

If you will follow the above methods carefully and ship your skins to I. Abraham, there can be no question about you having a prosperous season. Many trappers overlook the importance of selecting the right house to ship their furs to and thus fail to gain the full fruits of their efforts. Make up your mind right now to send your next shipment to I. Abraham, St. Louis, U. S. A., and see if we don't increase your earnings.

I. ABRAHAM

FOR

LARGEST BUYERS AND EXPORTERS OF FURS

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BEST OUTLET IN THE WORLD FOR FURS

**NAME OF
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Place one tag inside and one outside of Bundle.

The Above Tag Is An Insurance Policy

It insures you against loss, low prices and bad grading.
Guarantees High Prices, Prosperity and Joy to Fur Shippers. Use it always.

I. ABRAHAM, St. Louis, U. S. A.

I, the magic name in the Fur World. If you are using our tags on your bundles you are getting more money for your furs than any trapper in your section unless he uses them also. Have **you** any of our tags? Well then **use them** on your next shipment, and you will find out how much you have been losing by using other tags. Those little tags don't amount to much in themselves, in fact nearly all of them look alike, but what a difference in the results. We love to talk about the tags to our friends and fur shippers generally and we have never failed to win the argument after the first shipment. Our returns convince them all that there is but one tag that does the work right.

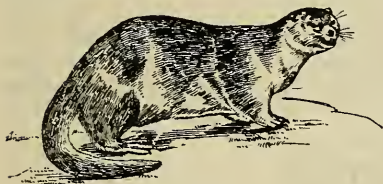
A good rule to follow about your tags is to read them all over carefully, sort out the ones that read I. Abraham, St. Louis, U. S. A., and then destroy all the balance for fear you might use one of them by mistake. After you have sorted out I. Abraham's tags, you had better write for more, so you will be sure to have enough and after that you can go about your trapping free of care and worry, for you have found the best House to ship your furs to after you have caught them and can rest assured that you will always get every dollar they are worth.

"WE ALWAYS PAY WHAT WE QUOTE."

OTTER

BY H. J. STEVENS.

The Otter is an aquatic animal that is found in various parts of the world, usually in the wilder parts. A distinct species is found in the North Pacific and is known as the Sea Otter.



Otter

The Otter travels extensively, following the course of lakes and water courses for great distances, often going as far as a hundred miles at a

single trip. It has slides on the banks of streams and landing places on rocks and logs projecting into the water. In traveling, the Otter usually follows the center of the stream and when ice is on the water it travels under the ice. The Otter has a fondness for the Beaver and when it finds a Beaver cutting will follow along the stream until it reaches the pond where the Beaver is located. This fondness for the beaver is taken advantage of by many trappers as follows: The trapper finds an old Beaver dam and makes a break in the center so that all of the water will flow through the opening. A trap is then set in the running water at the upper end of the break. The passage should be narrowed down to about eight inches by driving stakes in the channel. The trap need not be covered but after the set has been made water should be splashed over it to remove the human odor.

Another good method for trapping the Otter is to find a narrow place in the stream along which they travel and narrow this down to about eight inches by means of brush or stones. Place a trap in the channel thus formed and splash water over the whole to remove any scent.

The Otter is often caught at its slide by setting a trap at the base of the slide in about two inches of water. The Nos. $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ Newhouse traps were designed especially for taking the Otter on its slides, the trap being set directly in the slide near the bottom.

Often where a stream makes a sharp bend the trail of

an Otter may be found where the animal cuts across the land. A trap set in the edge of the water as the end of the trail is a good set.

The traps used for the Otter are the Nos. 2½, 3 and 3½ Newhouse, the Nos. 3 and 4 Hawley and Norton, and the No. 14 Oneida jump.

In trapping the Otter it should be remembered that every precaution must be taken to conceal human presence, as this animal is perhaps the shyest of all the fur-bearing animals.

OTTER

BY ELMER HIXON.

The Otter like other animals have habits which should be understood by the trapper. Otters have routes over which they travel which vary from two to three weeks. They also have slides or play grounds along these routes. To trap them set a trap at foot of slide in about three or four inches of water and cover with water-soaked leaves or trash from the bottom of stream. Stake out in deep water so if caught you will not spoil set for others. The Otter in traveling a crooked stream will leave the water and go the nearest route striking stream again further on. He has certain places where he leaves and enters the water, find those places for sets. The Otter will also visit marshes and brakes along the river hunting fish; find his trail where he crosses on logs partly under water, chip log set trap and cover with water-soaked leaves or what is on bottom of slough in order to have it look natural, also set along trail in water where he steps or slides over limbs or logs in water covering with what is natural near by.

OTTER

BY NOAH KING.

When trapping for other animals along rivers always look for Beaver and Otter signs. Near deep water where the Otter fishes you will find a tuft of grass greener than the other, if you will look around you will find the Otter's droppings in this, full of fish scales, bones,

etc. Set your No. $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 where he lands, about five inches under water, cover with water-soaked leaves and boat paddle. It is best to attach trap to a sliding pole and let Otter or Beaver drown, as they are liable to gnaw their legs off.

When going to and from your traps you should always rub Abraham Trail Scent on the soles of your shoes and also on your gloves when handling your traps. It will remove every trace of human scent and increase your chances of catching Mr. Otter.

We Pay What We Quote.

I have shipped you a few furs. I received my check for the last shipment and was well pleased with it and I know you do as you say you will do in paying the prices you quote.

Yours truly,

Wm. Dutler,
Audison, Ia.

Satisfied, Sends More.

I was well satisfied with the prices I received for my last shipment and therefore I am sending you another bunch today.

Yours very truly,

Smith Vermilyea,
Dilley, Ore.

A Pleased Mink Shipper.

I received your returns yesterday for the Minks I sent you and am well pleased. I have sent you another shipment and if you will continue to treat me as well as you have in the past I will ship to you regularly.

J. T. Alcock,
Ridgeland, Miss.

Gets a Big Price.

Received your check No. 94859, amount \$16.75 for a small bunch of fur which I sent you February 27th. Will say am well pleased with same. Will send more just as fast as I get them.

J. A. Schriver,
Moriarty, New Mexico.

The Usual Story.

I received your letter of remittance on January 25th and it was much more than I expected, for which accept my thanks. I will ship more furs in the near future.

Respectfully yours,

O. H. Clark,
Kingsley, Ia.

Takes Furs Away from Chicago.

I received your returns for my shipment of furs and am well satisfied with same. I have this day ordered a Chicago house to ship you some of my furs on which they would not give me satisfactory prices and I will thank you to take care of same and send me returns on same basis as last shipment. Am also sending you what furs I have here.

Yours truly,

J. David Leigh,
Lund, Utah.

We Beat Them All.

I have changed my post office and I thought I would write and tell you to send my mail to Bly, Ark., for I want to keep posted on the fur market. I have shipped to several fur houses and I like your grading better than any one elses I have ever shipped to. I have shipped furs to nearly every house in St. Louis and you have beat them all in keeping me posted and paying highest prices. I will ship you again next season.

Your friend,

W. H. Shaver,
Bly, Ark.

Short and Sweet.

We received your check O. K. today. We are well satisfied. We are making up another shipment for you.

Respectfully,

W. O. Catrett & Co.,
Sunflower, Ala.

I. ABRAHAM ANIMAL BAIT

In putting this Animal Bait on the market we considered very carefully the best interests of our friends, the Trappers. Many experiments by competent expert trappers convinced us that trappers could materially increase their catch by the use of this Bait. The formula was discovered by a trapper and after a thorough test we bought it from him. The Bait contains many different ingredients all of which make a combination which has a peculiar fascination for the particular animal which it is intended to attract. While the basis for most of these different scents is the same, yet each one contains one or more ingredients not contained in any of the others.

We have not placed this Bait on the market with the idea of making any profit out of it but solely to benefit trappers, as we know that it will greatly increase their catch if used according to directions. We are in the Fur Business and not in the business of selling Baits, Traps, etc., whatever we do in this line is done strictly as an accommodation to our friends and shippers and of course indirectly a benefit for us, as by increasing your catch we increase our business in Furs. Fur shippers will always find the House of I. Abraham ready and anxious to do anything that will help the man that follows the trap lines, as after all it is his efforts and labor that has enabled us to build up the greatest fur business in the world, and it is but natural that we should feel grateful to him and deeply interested in his welfare.

The great House of I. Abraham could not afford to and will not recommend any proposition to trappers unless convinced of its merit. We enjoy the reputation all over the North American continent of having done more good for trappers than any house in our line in the world and we propose to live up to our reputation now and in the future. We have followed closely the lines, as laid down by the founder of this great institution, to "deal fairly, honestly and liberally with anyone who has confidence enough in us to ship in his furs and trust to our valuation for fair treatment." The principle

of this rule is as sound as a rock and pays besides, for which the wonderful growth of the business of I. Abraham, St. Louis, U. S. A., is a living proof.

Ship to us once and you will never want to even try any one else.

BEAVER

BY H. J. STEVENS.

The Beaver was once found in fair numbers throughout the United States, but they are now extinct in many regions in which they were once numerous. At the present time the Beaver is found in parts of Canada and Alaska, in some of the Northern and Western States and in small numbers in the South. Many states now have laws protecting this animal.



Beaver

The Beaver, like the Muskrat, builds houses that arise above the water in ponds, lakes, and streams. They usually increase the depth of the water surrounding their houses by building dams of wood and mud. The animals live chiefly on the bark of such trees as the willow and birch, storing the wood in small sticks under water near their houses. Just how they get the wood to sink and to remain in place under water is a mystery.

Beavers usually have a slide or trail over the center of their dam, and this a good place to set a trap. The trap should be set under water at the upper side of the dam just where the trail leads over it. Care must be taken to fasten the trap so that the Beaver will drown, otherwise it will probably escape and even if it does not the other Beavers will be so frightened that they cannot be caught.

Another good method for trapping the Beaver is to cut holes in the ice near their houses until a place is found where the water is not more than twelve inches deep. When such a place is found enlarge the hole to about sixteen by twenty inches. Make a pen in the

water by shoving down dead sticks about four inches apart. Next cut a stick of green poplar about 2 inches thick and two or three feet long, fastening it to one of the corner stakes of the pen so that the poplar, which is for bait, will lay along one side of the pen and be an inch or two above the bottom. Set a trap inside the pen, as near to the bait as possible. Cover the hole in the ice with evergreen boughs to prevent its freezing over. It is best not to visit this set for about a week in order to allow the Beavers time to become accustomed to it.

In trapping Beavers always stake the trap with dead stakes or poles. The proper sizes of traps for the Beaver are the Nos. $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$, and 4 Newhouse, the No. 4 Victor, and the No. 4 Oneida jump trap.

Appreciates Fair Treatment.

I received your check today for the furs I sent you and it was very satisfactory. If you continue to treat me as well as you have in the past you will get my shipments as long as I am in the business. This will be my last shipment for this Season, but please remember me and send me your fur lists again next year.

Yours truly,

M. E. Osborn, Cherryvale, Kans.

LYNX

BY H. J. STEVENS.

In North America there are two species of the Lynx, the Canada Lynx and the Bay Lynx, or Bobcat. The Canadian species is much more valuable than the Bay species and consequently is much more sought after.



The Lynx is not very difficult to catch in traps. The usual method is to make an enclosure of sticks or evergreen bough and set the trap inside

with bait. The enclosure should be about three feet high, two and a half feet long, wide at the top and just wide enough at the bottom to receive the trap. The pen should be roofed with evergreen boughs to protect it from snow. It is a good plan to fasten the bait securely so that it will be out of reach of smaller animals. Rabbit and partridge make the best bait as this is the natural food of the Lynx.

The Canada Lynx and the Bay Lynx are so similar in habits that practically the same methods are used for trapping each. For the Canada Lynx the Nos. 3 and 4 traps are perhaps best. For the Bay Lynx the Nos. 2 and 3 traps are recommended.

Another Shipment.

I was well pleased with the returns I received for my last shipment and hope you will do as well on this one.

Yours truly,

Ransome Amlong,
Wellman, Iowa.

MARTEN

BY H. J. STEVENS.

The Pine Marten of America is found throughout the timbered regions of Canada and Alaska and in the mountainous districts of the Western States. A few are still found in Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, New York, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine. In appearance the Marten greatly resembles the Mink, except in color.



Marten

The Marten is not shy nor suspicious and therefore is easy to catch. They usually travel in gullies and depressions in the mountains and hills. The animals, as a rule, follow the same route, consequently when their

tracks are found in a particular place a trap, if set there, will generally make a catch.

In localities where the snow does not become too deep, the traps are set in enclosures, as for Mink. Where the snow falls deep several methods are practiced. One of the best of these is to tramp the snow down firmly around a tree and build a pen of stakes or rotten wood in such a way that the tree will form the back wall of the pen. The sides should be from six to seven inches apart. The pen may be roofed with evergreen boughs and a few boughs should be allowed to hang over the front in order to keep out birds and rabbits. Set a No. 1 trap inside of the pen and fasten a piece of meat of some kind back of the trap. The pan should be covered lightly with evergreen tips.

In districts where the snow becomes very deep a good set is to drive two pegs into a tree about five inches apart and five or six feet above the snow. Lay the trap on these pegs and fasten a piece of bait to the tree about a foot above the trap.

MARTEN METHOD

MARTEN SWANSEN.

The Marten is easily trapped. Make a pen at the root of a tree, stump or an old wind fall and bait with birds, fish, rabbit or porcupine. Need not cover the traps as the Marten has absolutely no fear of a trap, but you must cover your pens to keep the snow from clogging traps. Place a few drops of Abraham Marten Bait in the back of the pen, this is a great attraction and you will catch more of them than by using live bait by itself. Ground sets are best if you can keep them in working order. The best way to make a tree set is to cut a good sized notch in a tree and nail strips across it so as to leave just enough room for trap to work freely. Then take chain around to the back of the tree and drive your stake there.

The best way to make money trapping Marten is to run long lines, work hard and ship your skins to I. Abraham, St. Louis, U. S. A.

Changed the Tag.

I received the check for \$7.00 for the two Lynx Cats and was well pleased as they were very small ones. My friend Mr. Shaw was going to ship to another St. Louis house but when I showed him my returns he took the other tag off the bundle and I gave him one of yours and he shipped to you, also gave A. Mason one of your tags so he will ship to you too.

A. K. Ishmael,
Johnnie, Nevada.

FISHER

BY H. J. STEVENS.

The Fisher is closely related to the Pine Marten and is found in about the same regions. In general appearance it resembles both the Marten and the Wolverine.



Like the Marten the Fisher travels along a fixed route, and if its tracks are found in a ravine it is certain that the animal will come that way again. Traps are set in enclosures as recommended for Marten, but the pens should be made considerably larger; they should be at least two feet high. In trapping for Fisher care should be exercised to fasten the trap securely for the Fisher will struggle as long as there is life in it. The No. 1½ Newhouse and the No. 2 Victor traps are best for this animal.

As a general rule the Fisher is easy to catch, but at certain times such as when food is plenty they seem to become very shy. At such times it may be necessary to cover the trap and the tracks of the trapper carefully with snow. The Indians hang the bait on a piece of light wire to prevent mice from eating it.

Read This One.

I am sending you today by express two Skunk and one Mink. Spoiled Mink's tail in skinning so leave it to you what it is worth. Will ship again in a few days.

Yours truly,

Rebu Williams,

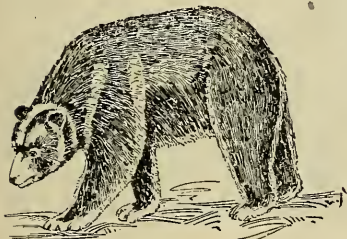
LeRoy, Mich.

P. S.—I received returns on other hides and was well pleased.

BEAR SET

BY MARTIN SWANSEN.

Go through a rolling canyon, find a place where a side gulch comes in where the Bear travels. Now hang a sack containing partly rotten apples on a tree. Now build a V-shaped pen in front of tree, build it a little higher than the bait hangs and tight next to the bait. Hang bait about four feet from ground, smear some honey on outside of the sack and set trap covered well three and one-half feet from tree in entrance of the pen. Clean



Bear

the trap with sage brush, then sprinkle sage brush leaves over trap before covering. A big chunk of meat is good for bait but apples are the best. The bears are fond of honey and fruit and can smell it for a long distance and he pretty surely will be caught.

BEAR

BY H. J. STEVENS.

The proper sizes of traps to use for the Bear are the Nos. 5, 6, 50 and 150 Newhouse, the exact size depending on the kind of Bear to be trapped.

The most common method of trapping the Bear is as follows: Make a V-shaped enclosure of old logs, brush,

etc., the pen being about eight feet long, three feet high, and two or three feet wide at the entrance. Place bait in the back of the pen and set a trap at the entrance, driving stakes on each side to narrow the entrance. Cover the trap with leaves or moss. The trap should be fastened to a drag. In working with a bear trap it is always a good plan to turn the loose jaw up and handle the trap from underneath, as the springs are so strong that they would do serious injury if the trap were sprung.

Bears are often taken in deadfalls, but the objection to this method of trapping is that unless the traps are visited each day the skin is likely to spoil.

BEAR

BY C. O. FLINT.

Find a place where Bears are working and hang a bag full or half full of apples on a tree and build a V-shape pen and have the apple hang in the front of the pen; build the pen five feet high and hang the bait four feet high then set your trap two feet from the bait back from the tree and cover it well with leaves and you are sure of your Bear.

THE ERMINE OR WHITE WEASEL

BY G. B. BUFFINGTON.

The Weasel somewhat resembles the Mink in shape but smaller in size and value. In winter its fur is all



White Weasel (ERMINE)

white excepting the tip of the tail which is black. In summer its coat turns to a light brown. The Weasel is shy and cunning and rather hard to trap. To trap it successfully no larger trap than

a No. 0 should be used. Find a place along a stream where fish and crawfish inhabit, for this is the animal's

main food. Dig a pocket in the bank 2 inches in diameter and about 1 foot deep. Place a frog or crawfish in the back of the pocket, place the trap in the entrance and fasten. Visit the traps often. Stretch Ermine pelts fur side out and in a cool shady place.

WEASEL SET

BY MARTEN SWANSEN.

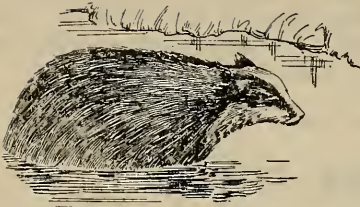
Go to a place where Weasel travel or where you see their tracks if snow is on ground. Now take two sticks about one foot long and four or five inches thick. Lay them side by side about four inches apart, cover with brush or a piece of board. Now kill a rabbit or bird, let it bleed over traps which should be set one at each end of pen. Place bait in middle of pen and the first Weasel that comes along is yours. You need not cover traps as the Weasel is not trap shy. Use No. 1 traps either Newhouse, Victor or Jump trap.

WEASEL

BY ELMER HIXON.

The Weasel lives among the rocks, such as rock walls and cliffs, also in hollow logs, brush piles, etc. The way to trap him is set trap near his den along the cliffs or bluffs, a small bird torn in pieces scattered over the trap, also put piece under the pan of trap. The Weasel will eat the scattered pieces first and then will make an effort after the one under the pan of trap. They can also be caught by building a rock pen or enclosure leaving a small entrance; set trap just inside, put bait in back of pen a piece of rabbit the bloodier the bait the better, as he likes the blood. They can be trapped by just setting trap inside of hollow trees covering with feathers or rabbit fur, this is a good set after the snow falls as it will be protected from snow and cold weather in winter.

BADGER



Badger

The Badger is a stout, low built animal, having long, sharp claws, which it can use to good advantage in self-protection. It inhabits the prairie sections of North America. It varies in color from a silver gray in the more northern sec-

tions, to a yellowish shade further south. It digs dens in the ground or sand and very seldom leaves its den during the intense cold weather.

Trapping.—The Badger can best be taken by setting traps at the mouth of their dens. The best traps to use are the Victor No. 1½, Jump No. 2 or Stop Thief No. 3.

The traps should be carefully concealed by leaves and grass and made to appear natural as the Badger is cunning and suspicious. The best bait to use is birds or frogs. Use Abraham Trail Scent in trapping for Badger, by rubbing it on the soles of your shoes when going out to set your traps. The Badger will follow this trail to your traps, and thus greatly increase your catch.

MOUNTAIN LION



Mountain Lion

The Mountain Lion inhabits the western part of the United States, and is caught principally in the Rocky Mountains. This animal is a night prowler and very vicious, and you should never visit your traps without a large bore rifle as you are pretty sure to need it.

The skin is used mostly for rugs, and you should be careful to leave head, feet and tail intact when skinning. Use large sized traps, cover them well and use a heavy clog or drag on trap

chain. Fresh meat is the best bait. Rub a few drops of Abraham Mountain Lion Bait on the meat and hang it on the lower branches of a tree directly over trap.

Deadfalls can also be used in trapping the Mountain Lion. Use Abraham Trail Scent when going to set your traps, as it will attract the animals to your traps from great distances.

His First Offense.

I received the check you sent me a few days ago and was well satisfied with the grade and price. This was the first time I ever shipped any furs. I hope to have some more to send you soon.

Yours truly,
Clyde Gunderson,
Elkpoint, S. Dak.



Ringtail Cat

RINGTAIL

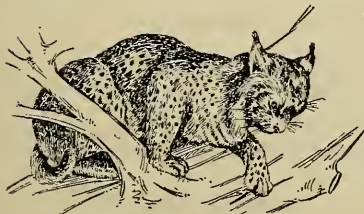
BY WEST & TAYLOR.

Around hollow logs and under roots of trees is a good place to trap for this animal. Birds and rats are natural bait for them. Place bait as near trap as possible. Use a No. 2 Victor trap.

WILD CAT

BY WEST & TAYLOR.

This animal is found around thickets and in cliffs.



Wild Cat

Traps set around either of these places and baited with a rabbit or a bird, hung 18 or 20 inches above the traps and tied good and solid so he will not be able to get it too easy. Use Abraham Wild Cat Bait to attract Wild Cats.

Paid More Than We Quoted.

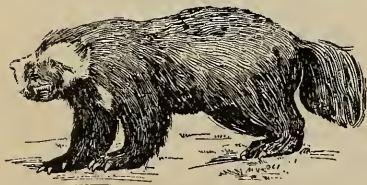
I received my returns all O. K. and was surprised to see that you paid me twenty-five cents more for each Skunk than you quote them. Also your grading was very liberal. I sure will remain a shipper of I. Abraham and will mention your house to all my friends.

J. W. Kingery,
Loveland, Colo.

P. S.—Please send A. H. Davis of Loveland your list, he saw my returns and he wants your list and will ship also.

WOLVERINE

This animal is a great robber and frequents places where he can feed on other disabled animals, often times robbing traps of animals that have already been caught. The Wolverine is very powerful and large heavy traps should be used. Use Abraham Trail Scent when going to set your traps for Wolverine.



Wolverine

Traps should be set surrounding a live rabbit tied to a stake. Cover traps and tie them to a heavy log or very strong stake.

Indiana Shipper Well Pleased.

I received my check for the furs I shipped you on the 28th of December and was well satisfied with it and also the other bunch I sent you on the 29th, as these Skunks were in bad condition, I will send you another bunch next week.

Yours,

Samuel Hunt,
Princeton, Ind.

Recommends Us.

Your returns so far have beat those of any other house and I will gladly recommend you to brother trappers as a reliable house to ship to.

Your patron,

Jno. Fitzpatrick,
Mulhall, Okla.

CONCEALING TRAPS

By J. A. NEWTON.

Where human enemies to the trap line exist, traps should not be set in a lavish manner. Use as few as possible to do the work and make a practice of setting traps at signs where they will be out of sight of the ordinary stroller. Even when setting under banks, roots, brush and other places of partial concealment, cover traps lightly with sand, mud, leaves, grass, etc., and use a short stake and drive it below the surface of the stream and plaster the top with mud. Sometimes I use a bush with all the limbs left on for a stake and when used none but the professional trap thief will detect that it is a trap stake. Sometimes even he is fooled by it.

When a trapper conceals his traps closely it may bother him to find them himself. To avoid this I mark the place of setting by taking a shaving off a tree or bush near by or tie a knot in the grass. Mark the spot in any way that will cause you to remember the place but not so conspicuous as to be recognized by the light fingered fellow.

HANDLING RAW FURS

By H. J. STEVENS.

A knowledge of how to catch fur-bearing animals is not all that a trapper needs in order to be successful. It is equally as important for him to know how to skin animals and how properly to care for the pelts. Thou-

sands of dollars worth of fur is wasted each year because of improper methods of handling.

There are two general ways of skinning fur-bearing animals, namely, "casing" and skinning "open." By casing is meant the removing of a skin by pulling it over the head of the animal so that the skin is left intact save for the leg openings. By skinning open is meant the removing of a skin by splitting it up the abdomen so that it is open. The mink, skunk, wolf, opossum, fox, marten, fisher, muskrat, civet, and lynx should be cased. The bear, coon, beaver, and coyote should be skinned open.

To remove a skin by the first mentioned method hang the animal up by the hind legs or the tail. Cut the skin around the feet and rip it down the back of the hind legs to and around the vent. Remove the skin from the hind legs and strip the tail by slipping a split stick over the bone. Next pull the skin down over the body, keeping it as free from flesh and fat as possible. The skin should be drawn from the front legs and pulled or peeled down until the ears are reached; these should be cut from the head. The skin should be carefully cut loose about the eyes and the nose. When removed it will be in the form of a pocket with the fur side in.

In the case of the Otter the tail should be ripped open its entire length on the underneath side. The tail of the Muskrat and of the Opossum does not have fur, consequently it need not be skinned.

To skin an animal by the open method rip the skin on the belly from the point of the lower jaw to the vent, down the back of the hind legs, and on the inside of the front legs across the breast. Such animals as Bears and Wolves that are often used for mounting or for rugs should have the feet left on but those of other animals should be removed. In skinning the Beaver the skin of the legs is not ripped as in the case of the other animals.

As soon as a skin has been removed by either method it should be fleshed. This is done by stretching it over a smooth board cut the proper shape or tacking it to a board, depending on whether it is cased or open, and scraping it with a blunt tool such as a hatchet. This process removes all surplus fat and tissue. Care must

be taken, however, not to cut or score the pelt in any way.

After a skin has been fleshed it is ready for stretching. Cased skins are stretched over a thin board cut to fit the skin. The skin should be stretched just tight enough to take out the slack but not tight enough to strain the pelt, as this would give it a poor appearance when dried. Open skins are tacked to a flat surface such as the side of a wall. Raccoon should be stretched nearly square but all other skins should be stretched to their natural shape.

Furs should be cured in a dry, airy place. They should never be allowed near a fire as the heat will make them brittle and useless. As soon as the skins are dried they should be removed from the stretchers. Lynx and Fox skins should be turned with the fur side out as soon as they can be changed safely.

Furs well fleshed and stretched, if caught in season, will be certain to bring good prices.

HANDLING FURS

BY J. A. NEWTON.

Skunks should be skinned whole, beginning at the rump and skinning around the essence sack which lies just over the vent. Scrape clean of fat or it will be likely to heat the pelt and loosen the fur. Leave entire head on pelt, ears, eyelets and nose

Have about 3 sizes of thin planed boards and stretch with flesh outside. Never skin open as you would a Coon. Don't pluck or shave out or blacken any white portion. It damages skins greatly and is easily detected by the fur dealers.

Strictly prime Skunks may sometimes be held with the expectation of receiving higher prices in mid winter but all unprime, those that turn blue on fleshside when dry, should be sold before the holidays.

HANDLING RAT PELTS

Skin Rats from the rump leaving it whole and leave on ears, eyelets and noses. Clean the pelt of flesh and fat.

Use about 5 sizes of thin planed boards with sand papered edges. The sizes being extra large, large, medium, small and kits. More medium sized boards will be required than any other.

When boarded have ears and back on one side and belly on the other. Never a fore leg and ear to each side. Make boards not narrower than about an inch at shoulder than at base. Drive about six nails at base of skin on each side stretching the back first, and putting first nail in the center where the tail was attached.

Don't remove from boards until dry and while drying hang separately under a roof that sheds the rain and where there is a circulation of air. Never dry in the sun nor by the heat from fires; it makes them brittle and unprime in appearance. When removed from the boards string them on a wire or cord that passes through eyelets and not too many in a bunch or they sweat and mildew.

SELLING.

Sell the autumn and early winter catch of Rats before the holidays. Remember that fall Rats seldom advance in price after that date, and none of your catch can be classed as winter until pelts are about $\frac{1}{2}$ red and white on the flesh side.

MISCELLANEOUS

A 32-20 Winchester rifle is a good arm for all around hunting and on the trap line.

Visit traps often so furs will not become tainted.

Never kill more game than can be used.

Skin animals as soon as they are caught.

Never take dogs with you in visiting traps.

Remove all fat and flesh from pelts.

Always have a good belt knife and revolver handy on the trap line.

We Pay the Price.

I received the returns today and was surprised at the prices paid. I can say that you are the best house I ever shipped to and treated me as a gentleman and paid what you quote. You can depend on always getting my furs from now on and I will tell all the other fur shippers here about you.

I remain one of your shippers,

Chas. Heskett,
Wakefield, Kans.

Shipping for Five Years

I have been a fur shipper to you for five years. Have shipped to other parties, but can truthfully say I don't get as good returns from others as I get from I. Abraham. I advise all my friends to ship to Abraham, when wanting good returns.

I remain, as ever, your fur shipper,

Harry Huffman,
Ivan, Ark.

Shipped for Three Years

I was very glad to receive check for those furs I shipped, and expected to get about \$10.00, but received \$12.70. You give me the highest prices. I have been shipping furs to you for three years and I am sure that I have gotten actually all my furs are worth, and I shall continue shipping to you as long as I am in the business of handling furs. I will have a small shipment soon, and you will be the one who will get it.

Yours truly,

Gouner Stocker,
Moravia, Iowa.

A Missouri Shipper

I used to ship you furs from Coffeyburg, Mo., and our business relations were very agreeable. Am shipping you some furs today, and if the selections and price are right, you may expect more. Am going to buy some soon as they get Prime. Please send tags and blank lists. This shipment contains, 15 Rats, 1 Skunk (black), 4 Opossum.

Respectfully yours,

O. W. Collins,
Ewing, Mo.

State Game Laws

ALABAMA

Open season for **ALL FUR-BEARING ANIMALS**, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st. **Deer** (Does protected), Nov. 1st to Dec. 31st. **Squirrel**, Oct. 1st to Feb. 28th. **Wild Turkey** (males only), Dec. 1st to March 31st. **Quail**, Nov. 1st to Feb. 28th. **Doves**, Aug. 1st to Feb. 28th. **Swans, Geese, Ducks, Wood-Cocks and other Shore Birds**, Sept. 1st to March 15th. **Snipe and Plover** Nov. 1st to April 30th. **Ruffed Grouse, Pheasant and Imported Game Birds**, season closed.

Hunting License: County, \$1.00; resident, State, \$3.00; non-resident, \$15.00.

ALASKA

Open season for **BLACK BEAR**, Sept. 1st to May 31st. **FOX, LYNX and WILD CAT**, Nov. 16th to Feb. 28th. **WOLF, WOLVERINE, Rabbit or Hare**, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st. **MUSK RAT**, Dec. 1st to May 15th. **SEA OTTER and BEAVER**, season closed. **LAND OTTER, MINK, MARTEN, FISHER, SABLE and ERMINE**, Nov. 16th to March 31st.

Killing of any fur-bearing animals by means of any poison is prohibited at all times.

Hunting license for all big game except **Deer and Goats**: Citizens of the United States, \$50.00: non-residents and aliens, \$100.00.

ARIZONA

Open season for **ALL FUR-BEARING ANIMALS**, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st. **Male Deer**, Sept. 15th to Nov. 30th. **Female Deer, Fawn, Antelope, Elk, Mountain Goat and Mountain Sheep** are protected throughout the year. **Quail, Grouse, Pheasant, Snipe and Partridge**, Oct. 15th to Jan. 31st. **Ducks, Geese, Doves and Rabbits** may be taken at any time. **Turkey (Male only)**, Sept. 15th to Nov. 30th.

Hunting License: Resident, none required; non-resident—to hunt deer, \$10.00.

ARKANSAS

Open season for **ALL FUR-BEARING ANIMALS**, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st. **Deer**, Sept. 1st to Jan. 31st. **Wild Turkey**, Sept. 1st to April 30th. **Quail and Partridge**, Nov. 1st to Feb. 28th. **Prairie Chicken**, Nov. 1st to Nov. 30th. **Pheasants**, season closed.

CALIFORNIA

BEAVER, protected throughout the year. **ALL OTHER FUR-BEARING ANIMALS** may be taken at any time. Game protected: Does and Fawn Deer, Elk, Antelope, Mountain Sheep, Wild Pheasant, Swan, Bob White Quail, Imported Quail, Partridge, Wild Turkey and Eagle.

Hunting License: Resident, \$1.00; non-resident, \$10.00; alien, \$25.00.

COLORADO

Open season for **ALL FUR-BEARING ANIMALS** except **BEAVER**, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st. **BEAVER**, protected throughout the year. Deer (female protected), Oct. 1st to the 6th. Elk, Mountain Sheep, Antelope, Wild Turkeys, Quail and Imported Game, season closed. Ducks, Geese, Swan and other Water Fowl, Oct. 1st to Feb. 28th. Prairie Chickens and Grouse, Aug. 15th to Oct. 10th. Doves, Aug. 1st to Aug. 31st. Curlew, Plover and Snipe, Oct. 1st to March 1st.

Hunting License: Resident, \$1.00; non-resident, \$10.00.

CONNECTICUT

Open season for **ALL FUR-BEARING ANIMALS** except **OTTER**, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st. **OTTER**, Nov. 1st to April 1st...Hare or Rabbit, Oct. 1st to Jan. 14th. Geese or Swan, Sept. 1st to Dec. 31st. Wood Duck, season closed. All other Ducks, Sept. 1st to Dec. 31st. Quail, Woodcock, Partridge and Pheasant, Oct. 8th to Nov. 23rd. Shore Birds, Sept. 1st to Dec. 31st.

Hunting License: Resident, \$1.25; non-resident, \$10.25; alien, \$15.25.

DELAWARE

Open season for **MINK, SKUNK, MUSKRAT** and **OTTER**, Dec. 1st to March 15th. **FOX**, Oct. 1st to April 30th. **RACCOON** and **OPOSSUM**, Oct. 1st to Feb. 15th. Hares, Rabbits, Quail, Partridge and Pheasant, Nov. 15th to Dec. 31st. Squirrel, Sept. 15th to Dec. 31st. Woodcock, Nov. 15th to Dec. 31st and from July 1st to Aug. 31st. Geese, Oct. 1st to March 31st. Wild Ducks, Oct. 1st to April 15th.

Hunting License: Resident, not necessary; non-resident, \$5.00.

FLORIDA

All fur-bearing animals open season.

Open season for **Deer**, Nov. 1st to Jan. 31st. **Wild Turkey, Quail and Partridge**, Nov. 1st to Feb. 28th. **Wild Ducks**, Oct. 1st to March 31st. **Diamond Back Terapin** (except in the Gulf of Mexico), Aug. 1st to April 30th.

Hunting License: Non-resident, \$10.00 in each County.

GEORGIA

Open season for **ALL FUR-BEARING ANIMALS**, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st. **Deer**, Sept. 1st to Nov. 30th. **Wild Turkey, Pheasant, Quail, Partridge, Doves and Snipe**, Nov. 20th to Feb. 20th. **Wood Ducks and Woodcock**, Nov. 1st to Dec. 31st.

IDAHO

BEAVER, protected throughout the year. Open season for **ALL OTHER FUR-BEARING ANIMALS**, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st. **Moose, Buffalo, Antelope, Caribou, Swan, Mongolian Pheasants**, season closed. **Mountain Sheep and Mountain Goats**, Sept. 1st to Nov. 30th. **Quail**, Nov. 1st to Nov. 30th. **Ducks, Geese and Plover**, Sept. 1st to Jan. 31st.

Hunting License: Resident, \$1.00; non-resident, for birds, \$5.00; for fish, \$2.00; for big game, \$25.00.

ILLINOIS

Open season for **ALL FUR-BEARING ANIMALS**, Nov. 1st to April 30th. **Deer, Turkeys, Pheasant, Partridge and Woodcock**, are protected throughout the year. **Squirrel**, June 1st to Nov. 15th. **Plover and other Shore Birds**, Sept. 2nd to April 30th. **Geese, Ducks and Water Fowl**, Sept. 2nd to April 14th. **Prairie Chicken**, Nov. 12th to Nov. 17th. **Quail**, Nov. 11th to Dec. 9th.

Hunting License: Resident, \$1.00; non-resident, \$25.50.

INDIANA

Open season for **MINK, COON, OPPOSSUM, SKUNK and MUSKRAT**, Nov. 1st. to March 31st. **ALL OTHER FUR-BEARING ANIMALS**, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st. **Deer, Wild Turkeys and Pheasants** are protected throughout the year. **Squirrel**, July 1st to Sept. 30th. **Quail and Grouse**, Nov. 10th to Dec. 31st. **Water Fowl**, Sept. 1st to April 15th. **Woodcock**, Nov. 10th to Dec. 31st and July 1st to Sept. 30th.

Hunting License: Resident, \$1.00; none required on own land; non-resident, \$15.50.

IOWA

Open season for **BEAVER, MINK, OTTER and MUSKRAT**, Dec. 1st to March 31st. **ALL OTHER FUR-BEARING ANIMALS**, open season throughout the year. **Deer, and Elk**, season closed. **Squirrel**, Sept. 1st to Dec. 31st. **Prairie Chicken**, Sept. 1st to Nov. 30th. **Woodcock**, July 10th to Dec. 31st. **Turkey, Quail, Ruffed Grouse or Pheasant**, Nov. 1st to Dec. 15th. **Plover, Sandpiper, Geese and Ducks**, Sept. 1st to April 15th.

Hunting License: Resident, \$1.00; non-resident, \$10.00.

KANSAS

Open season for **MINK, RACCOON, OPOSSUM, SKUNK, CIVET CAT** and **MUSKRAT**, Nov. 16th to March 14th. **ALL OTHER FUR-BEARING ANIMALS**, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, except **BEAVER, OTTER, Antelope, and Deer**, season closed. **FOX** and **Squirrel**, Sept. 1st to Dec. 31st. **Prairie Chicken**, Oct. 1st to Oct. 31st. **Quail**, Nov. 15th to Nov. 30th. **Geese and Ducks**, Sept. 1st to April 15th.

Hunting License: Resident, \$1.00; non-resident, \$15.00.

KENTUCKY

Open season for **ALL FUR-BEARING ANIMALS**, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st. **Deer**, Sept. 1st to Feb. 28th. **Squirrel**, Nov. 15th to Sept. 15th. **Geese, Wood Duck** and other **Wild Ducks**, Aug. 15th to March 31st. **Quail and Partridge**, Nov. 15th to Dec. 31st. **Wild Turkey**, Sept. 1st to Jan. 31st. **Doves**, Aug. 1st to Jan. 31st.

Hunting License: Resident, \$1.00; non-resident, \$15.00.

LOUISIANA

Open season for **MINK, OTTER, MUSKRAT** and **COON**, Nov. 1st to Jan. 31st. **ALL OTHER FUR-BEARING ANIMALS** may be taken at any time. **Deer** (male only), Oct. 2nd to Dec. 31st. **Geese, Ducks, etc.**, Oct. 1st to Feb. 28th. **Wild Turkey Cocks** (Hens protected), Nov. 15th to March 31st. **Quail**, Nov. 15th to Feb. 28th. **Snipe and Sandpipers**, Sept. 15th to March 31st. **Woodcock**, Jan. 1st to Feb. 28th. **Black Mallard**, Aug. 1st to Feb. 28th. **Prairie Chicken, Pheasants and Partridge**, season closed. **Squirrel**, July 2nd to Feb. 28th.

Hunting License: Resident, \$1.00; on own or leased land, none; non-resident, \$15.00; on own land, \$5.00.

MAINE

Open season for **MINK, OTTER, MARTEN** and **FISHER**, Oct. 20th to March 31st. **MUSKRAT**, Nov. 1st to May 1st. **BEAVER**, season closed. **ALL OTHER FUR-BEARING ANIMALS**, Nov. 1st to Feb. 28th. **Moose**, (protected on Mt. Desert Island), Oct. 15th to Nov. 30th. **Deer**, Oct. 1st to Nov. 30th. **Ducks**, Sept. 1st to Dec. 31st. **Woodcocks and Ruffed Grouse**, Sept. 15th to Nov. 30th. **Plover, Snipe and Sandpipers**, Aug. 1st to Nov. 30th. **Wood Ducks, Partridge, Quail, and Pheasants** season closed.

Hunting License: Non-resident, before Oct. 1st, \$5.00; after Oct. 1st, \$15.00.

MARYLAND

This State has special laws for the different Counties. Write to State Game Warden, Baltimore, for any information you desire.

MASSACHUSETTS

Open season for **ALL FUR-BEARING ANIMALS**, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st. Rabbits and Hares, Oct. 12th to Feb. 28th. Gray Squirrel, Oct. 15th to Nov. 14th. Ruffed Grouse, or Partridge, Woodcock and Quail, Oct. 12th to Nov. 12th. Ducks and Geese, Sept. 15th to Dec. 31st. Plover, Snipe, Sandpiper or Mudhens and other Shore Birds, Aug. 1st to Dec. 31st.

Hunting License: Resident, \$1.00; non-resident, \$10.00; aliens, \$15.00.

MICHIGAN

Open season for **OTTER, FISHER, MARTEN, FOX, MINK, RACCOON and SKUNK**, Nov. 1st to March 31st. **MUSKRAT**, Nov. 1st to April 15th. **BEAVER** can be trapped on payment of \$10.00 license. Open season for **ALL OTHER FUR-BEARING ANIMALS**, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st. Deer (County laws), Oct. 15th to Nov. 30th. Moose, Elk and Squirrel, protected throughout the year. Rabbits, Oct. 15th to Feb. 28th. Quail, protected until 1914. Partridge, Oct. 15th to Nov. 30th. Ducks, Geese, Snipe, Plover, etc., Oct. 15th to Dec. 31st. Prairie Chicken, Doves, European Partridge, Pheasants and Turkey, season closed.

Hunting License: Resident, for Deer, \$1.50; no license to hunt on own land; non-resident, for Deer, \$25.00; other game, \$10.00.

MINNESOTA

Open season for **MINK and MUSKRAT**, Dec. 1st to April 15th. **BEAVER**, protected throughout the year. **ALL OTHER FUR-BEARING ANIMALS**, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st. Elk and Caribou, season closed. Moose and Deer, Nov. 10th to Nov. 30th. Doves, Snipe, Prairie Chicken, Woodcock and Plover, Sept. 7th to Nov. 7th. Quail, Partridge, Pheasant and Ruffed Grouse, Oct. 1st to Nov. 30th. Geese, Ducks and other Water Fowl, Sept. 7th to Nov. 30th. Mongolian, Chinese and English Pheasants, season closed.

Hunting License: Resident, small game outside own County, \$1.00; big game, \$1.00; non-resident, for trapping of birds, \$10.00; big game, \$25.00.

MISSISSIPPI

Open season for **BEAR**, Nov. 15th to Feb. 28th. **ALL OTHER FUR-BEARING ANIMALS**, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st. Deer, Nov. 15th to Feb. 28th. Spotted Fawn and Turkey Hens, season closed. Doves, July 1st to Feb. 28th. Wild Turkey (male only), Jan. 1st to April 30th. Quail, Nov. 1st to Feb. 28th. Geese, Ducks, Plover and Mudhens, Sept. 1st to Feb. 28th.

Hunting License: Resident, none required; non-resident, County license, \$10.00; State license, \$10.00.

MISSOURI

Open season for fur-bearing animals is Nov. 1st to Jan. 31st, except when they destroy property they may be killed at all times. Wild Turkey and Quail, Nov. 1st to Dec. 31st. Ducks, Geese and Snipe, Sept. 15th to April 30th. Plover and Doves, Sept. 1st to Dec. 31st. Woodcock, Prairie Chicken, Pheasant, etc., protected throughout the year.

Hunting License: Resident, in own and adjoining Counties, \$1.00; in all Counties of State, \$5.00; non-resident, in all Counties of State, \$25.00.

MONTANA

BEAVER, protected throughout the year. Open season for ALL OTHER FUR-BEARING ANIMALS, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st. Deer, Elk and Goats, Oct. 1st. to Nov. 30th. Moose, Buffalo and Antelope, season closed. Quail, Pheasants, Doves, etc., season closed. Grouse, Prairie Chicken, Pheasants and Partridge, Oct. 1st to Oct. 31st. Geese and Ducks, Sept. 1st to Dec. 31st.

Hunting License: Resident, \$1.00; non-resident, for small game and fish, \$10.00; for all game and fish, \$25.00.

NEBRASKA

BEAVER, protected throughout the year. Open season for ALL OTHER FUR-BEARING ANIMALS, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st. Squirrel, Oct. 1st to Nov. 30th. Deer and Antelope, season closed. Ducks, Geese and other Water Fowl, Sept. 1st to April 5th. Prairie Chickens and Grouse, Sept. 1st to Nov. 30th. Quail, Nov. 1st to 15th. Swan and White Cranes, protected throughout the year.

Hunting License: Resident, \$1.00; non-resident, \$10.00.

NEVADA

BEAVER, protected throughout the year. Open season for ALL OTHER FUR-BEARING ANIMALS, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st. Deer, Sept. 15th to Oct. 15th. Valley Quail, Oct. 15th to Jan. 15th. Mountain Quail and Grouse, Oct. 1st. to Dec. 31st. Ducks Geese, Snipe and Swan, Sept. 15th to March 15th. Pheasants, Bob White Quail and Partridge, season closed.

Hunting License: Resident, \$1.00; non-resident, \$10.00; alien, \$25.00.

*NEW HAMPSHIRE

BEAVER, is protected throughout the year. Open season for MARTEN, MUSKRAT, SKUNK, FOX, OTTER, FISHER and MINK from Oct. 1st to March 31st. ALL OTHER FUR-BEARING ANIMALS, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st. Moose, Caribou and Elk, season closed. Hare and Rabbit, Oct. 1st to March 31st. Squirrel, season closed. Wood-

*Special County laws.

cock, Ruffed Grouse, Partridge, Quail and Snipe, Oct. 1st to Nov. 30th. Ducks and Plover, Oct. 1st to Jan. 31st.
Hunting License: Resident, \$1.00; non-resident, \$10.00.

NEW JERSEY

BEAVER, protected throughout the year. **ALL OTHER FUR-BEARING ANIMALS**, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, except Mink, Skunk, Otter and Muskrat, Nov. 15th to March 31st. Quail, Rabbit, Squirrel Pheasants (male), Prairie Chicken, Wild Turkey and Hungarian Partridge, Nov. 1st to Dec. 31st. Mudhen and Reed Bird, Sept. 1st to Dec. 31st. Female English Ringneck Pheasants, season closed until Nov. 1st, 1914. Wood Ducks, season closed until April 1st, 1915. Woodcocks, Oct 15th to Dec. 31st. Black and Mallard Ducks, Nov. 1st to March 1st. All other Ducks and Swan, except Black Mallard, Wood and Shelldrake, Nov. 1st to March 15th. Geese and Shelldrake, Nov. 1st to April 10th. Deer having hair visible above horns may be taken on Nov. 5th. It is illegal to use any rifle or any firearm of any kind of a smaller calibre than 12-gauge or to use missile larger than buckshot or to hunt at night or to hunt with dogs. Only one deer a year may be taken. Open season for Ducks, Geese and Brant on the Delaware River and Bay, Sept. 1st to March 1st.

Hunting License: Resident, \$1.00; non-resident, \$10.00.

NEW MEXICO

BEAVER, protected throughout the year. Open season for **ALL OTHER FUR-BEARING ANIMALS**, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st. Deer, Oct. 1st to Nov. 15th. Elk, Mountain Sheep and Antelope, protected at all times. Wild Turkey, Nov. 1st to Jan. 15th. Grouse and Quail, Oct. 1st to Dec. 31st. Doves, July 1st to Sept. 30th. Snipe and Plover, Sept. 1st to March 31st. White Grouse, Quail, Pheasants, Wild Pigeon and Prairie Chickens, protected throughout the year.

Hunting License: Resident, for bird and big game, \$1.00; general license, \$1.50; non-resident, big game and bird, \$10.00.

*NEW YORK

Open season for **MINK**, **MUSKRAT** and **MARTEN**, November, December, January, February March and April 1st to 20th; **RACCOON**, October, November, December, January, February, March and April 1st to 20th (unlawful to take in traps during month of October); **SKUNK**, November, December and January (unlawful to take from holes or dens by digging, smoking or use of chemicals); **BEAVER** protected at all times. All other **FUR-BEARING ANIMALS** not protected.

Trapping license—resident \$1.10. Non-resident (tax payer), \$10.50. Non-resident \$20.50.

*Special County laws.

NORTH CAROLINA

Each County in the State has its own set of game laws and you will have to write the County Game Wardens of the various Counties for copy of County law.

NORTH DAKOTA

BEAVER and **OTTER** are protected throughout the year. Open season for **MINK** and **MUSKRAT**, Nov. 15th to April 15th. **ALL OTHER FUR-BEARING ANIMALS**, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st. **Deer**, Nov. 10th to Nov. 30th. **Moose, Elk and Antelope**, season closed. **Prairie Chicken, Grouse, Snipe and Doves**, Sept. 7th to Oct. 31st. **Wild Ducks and Geese**, Sept. 7th to May 10th.

Hunting License: Resident, \$1.00; non-resident, \$25.00.

OHIO

Open season for **FOX**, Oct. 1st to Jan. 9th. **RACCOON**, Nov. 1st to Feb. 28th. **SKUNK**, Nov. 15th to Jan. 31st. **MUSKRAT**, Jan. 1st to March 31st. **ALL OTHER FUR-BEARING ANIMALS**, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st. **Squirrel**, Sept. 15th to Oct. 20th. **Rabbit and Quail**, Nov. 15th to Dec. 4th. **Woodcock**, Sept. 1st to Dec. 4th. **Geese, Ducks, Plover, Snipe, etc.**, Sept. 1st to Dec. 31st and from March 1st to April 20th.

Hunting License: Resident, none required; non-resident, \$15.25.

OKLAHOMA

Open season for **ALL FUR-BEARING ANIMALS**, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st. **Buck Deer**, Nov. 15th to Dec. 15th. **Antelope**, season closed until Nov. 15th, 1914. **Female Deer**, protected throughout the year. **Wild Turkey**, Nov. 15th to Jan. 1st and March 15th to April 15th for males only. **Quail**, all varieties, Nov. 15th to Feb. 1st. **Prairie Chicken**, Sept. 1st to Nov. 1st. **Snipe, Plover and other Shore Birds**, Aug. 15th to May 1st. **Ducks, Swan and Geese**, Aug. 15th to May 1st.

Hunting License: Resident, \$1.25; non-resident, \$15.00; alien, \$25.00.

*OREGON

BEAVER, protected throughout the year. Open season for **ALL OTHER FUR-BEARING ANIMALS**, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st. **Buck Deer**, Aug. 1st to Oct. 31st. **Elk, Mountain Sheep, Antelope and Fawns** are protected throughout the year. **Gray Squirrels**, Oct. 1st to Dec. 31st. **Sage Birds**, Aug. 1st to Oct. 31st. There are special County laws governing the open season for **Geese, Ducks, Pheasants, Grouse, Partridge and Quail**.

Hunting License: Resident, \$1.00; non-resident, \$10.00.

*Special County laws.

PENNSYLVANIA

BEAVER season closed. Open season for **BEAR**, Oct. 1st to Dec. 31st. It is unlawful to trap **BEAR** with a steel trap. **RACCOON**, Sept. 1st to Dec. 31st. **ALL OTHER FUR-BEARING ANIMALS**, Jan 1st to Dec. 31st. **Deer**, Nov. 15th to Nov. 30th. **Hares, Rabbits and Squirrels**, Nov. 1st to Dec. 15th. **Doves**, Sept. 1st to Dec. 31st. **Snipe**, Sept. 1st to April 30th. **Pheasants**, Nov. 1st to Dec. 15th. **Woodcock**, Oct. 1st to Dec. 1st. **Wild Turkey, Virginia Partridge and Grouse**, Nov. 1st to Dec. 15th. **Ducks, Geese and other Water Fowl**, Sept. 1st to April 10th. **Hungarian Quail**, Oct. 15th to Nov. 15th.

Hunting License: Resident, none required; non-resident, \$10.00.

RHODE ISLAND

Open season for **ALL FUR-BEARING ANIMALS**, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st. **Deer**, protected throughout the year. **Rabbits, Hares and Gray Squirrels**, open season, Nov. 1st to Dec. 31st. **Partridge, Quail and Woodcock**, Oct. 15th to Dec. 15th. **Black Duck and Wood Duck**, Aug. 15th to March 30th. **Other Ducks, Geese and Teal**, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st. **Snipe, Plover and other Shore Birds**, July 15th to Dec. 15th. **Hungarian Partridge, Pheasants and Fish Hawks**, protected throughout the year.

Hunting License: Resident, \$1.00; non-resident, \$10.00; alien, \$15.00.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Open season for **FOX**, in Aiken, Cherokee, Chester, Chesterfield, Edgefield, Lee, Richland, Union and York Counties, Sept. 1st to Feb. 15th. In these Counties **FOX** can be hunted with dogs only. In all other Counties, open season throughout the year. **ALL OTHER FUR-BEARING ANIMALS**, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st.

Hunting License: Non-resident, \$10.25.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Open season for **MINK, MUSKRAT, OTTER and BEAVER**, Nov. 15th to March 31st. **OTHER FUR-BEARING ANIMALS**, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st. **Buck Deer**, Nov. 1st to Nov. 30th. **Quail, Pheasant and Female Deer** are protected throughout the year. **Prairie Chicken, Grouse, Snipe, Partridge and Plover**, Sept. 10th to Nov. 10th. **Ducks, Geese and other Water Fowl**, Sept. 10th to April 10th.

Hunting License: Resident, for birds, \$1.00; for deer, \$5.00; non-resident, for birds, \$15.00; for deer, \$25.00; for trapping mink, muskrat, etc., \$10.00.

***TENNESSEE**

Open season for all **FUR-BEARING ANIMALS**, October 15th to 31st, November, December and January 1st to 15th. Owner's permission must be obtained to trap on land. Traps must not be set out in open where persons, domestic animals or fowls are liable to get into them. Traps set about dens must be placed at least twelve inches in den. All traps must be visited every 36 hours. A severe penalty is provided for all violations of these laws.

Trapping license not required.

TEXAS

Open season for **ALL FUR-BEARING ANIMALS**, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st. Buck Deer, Nov. 1st to Dec. 31st. Antelope and Rocky Mountain Sheep are protected throughout the year. Wild Turkey, Dec. 1st to March 31st. Quail and Doves, Nov. 1st to Jan. 31st. Ducks Geese, Snipe, etc., Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st.

Hunting License: Resident, none required; non-resident, County, \$1.75; State, \$15.00.

***UTAH**

MINK, OTTER and BEAVER are protected throughout the year. Open season for **ALL OTHER FUR-BEARING ANIMALS**, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st. Deer (by resident only), Oct. 15th to Nov. 15th. Quail, Aug. 1st to Feb. 1st. Sage Hens, Aug. 1st to Nov. 30th. Mourning Doves, Aug. 1st to Nov. 30th. Ducks, Geese, Brant, Swan and Snipe, Oct. 1st to Dec. 31st.

Hunting and Fishing License: Resident, \$1.25; non-resident, \$5.00; alien, \$100.00.

***VERMONT**

BEAVER are protected throughout the year. Open season for **OTTER**, Nov. 1st to Feb. 28th. **MARTEN, MINK, COON and FISHER**, Nov. 1st to April 30th. **FOX and SKUNK**, Sept. 15th to Oct. 15th. **MUSKRAT**, Nov. 1st to March 1st. Buck Deer, Nov. 15th to Nov. 25th. Rabbits and Hares, Sept. 15th to Feb. 28th. Gray Squirrels, Sept. 15th to Nov. 30th. Ruffed Grouse and Woodcock, Sept. 15th to Nov. 15th. Quail, English Snipe or Plover, Sept. 15th to Nov. 30th. Wild Geese, Ducks (except Wood Duck), Sept. 1st to Dec. 31st. Upland Plover, Wood Duck, Pheasant and English Partridge are protected throughout the year.

Hunting License: Resident, 50 cents; non-resident, \$10.50.

*Special County laws.

VIRGINIA

Open season for **MINK**, **MUSKRAT** and **OTTER** in Princess Anne County, Nov. 1st to March 15th. All other Counties, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st. **FOX**, in Jefferson, Magisterial District in Culpepper County, Nov. 1st to Dec. 31st. In Patrick County, Sept. 15th to March 15th. All other Counties, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st. **RACCOON** and **OPOSSUM**, in Patrick County, Oct. 15th to March 15th. All other Counties, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st. **ALL OTHER FUR-BEARING ANIMALS**, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st.

Hunting License: Resident, none required; non-resident, \$10.00.

*WASHINGTON

BEAVER are protected throughout the year. Open season for **ALL OTHER FUR-BEARING ANIMALS**, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st. **Moose** and **Antelope** (males only), Sept. 15th to Oct. 31st. **Deer** (males only), **Quail**, **Grouse** and **Prairie Chickens**, Oct. 1st to Dec. 31st. **Plover**, **Snipe** and other **Shore Birds**, Oct. 1st to Jan. 31st. **Ducks**, **Geese**, etc., Oct. 1st to Jan. 31st. **Hungarian Partridge** is protected throughout the year.

Hunting License: County—resident, \$1.00; non-resident, \$5.00; alien, \$50.00; State—resident, \$5.00; non-resident, \$10.00.

WEST VIRGINIA

Open season for **ALL FUR-BEARING ANIMALS**, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st. **SKUNK** is protected in Counties where protection has been approved by a majority of the voters. **Buck Deer**, Oct. 15th to Dec. 1st. **Squirrel**, Sept. 1st to Nov. 30th. **Rabbit**, open season. **Quail**, Nov. 1st to Dec. 1st. **Snipe**, Oct. 15th to March 1st. **Plover**, **Sandpipers**, **Woodcock**, **Rail Bird** and **Reed Bird**, July 15th to Dec. 20th. **Ducks** (except **Wood Duck**), **Geese** and **Brant**, Sept. 1st to April 20th. **Wood Duck**, no open season. **Wild Turkey**, Oct. 15th to Dec. 31st.

Hunting License: Resident, none required; non-resident, \$15.50.

*WISCONSIN

Open season for **RACCOON**, Oct. 1st to Feb. 1st. Open season for **MUSKRAT**, Nov. 15th to April 10th. **FISHER**, **MARTEN** and **MINK**, Nov. 15th to March 15th. **OTTER**, Sept. 15th to Feb. 28th. **BEAVER**, protected throughout the year. **Deer**, protected in certain Counties, Nov. 11th to Nov. 30th. **Squirrel** and **Rabbits**, Sept. 10th to Jan. 31st. **Moose** and **Fawn Deer**, protected throughout the year. **Grouse** and **Prairie Chickens**, Sept. 10th to Sept. 30th. **Partridge**, **Plover** and **Woodcock**, Sept. 10th to Nov. 30th. **Geese** and **Brant**, Sept. 10th to April 30th.

*Special County laws.

Mudhens and Ducks of all varieties, Sept. 1st to Dec. 31st. **Quail, Pheasant and Swan**, no open season.

Hunting License: Resident, \$1.00; non-resident, for deer, \$25.00; other game, \$10.00.

***WYOMING**

BEAVER, Buffalo, Moose, Quail, Mongolian Pheasant and Swan are protected throughout the year. Open season for **ALL OTHER FUR-BEARING ANIMALS**, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st. **Elk, Deer and Mountain Sheep**, Sept. 1st to Nov. 30th. Sage Grouse protected in Sheridan and Natrona Counties, Aug. 1st to Sept. 30th. All other Grouse, Sept. 25th to Nov. 30th. Curlew, Aug. 1st to Sept. 30th. Geese and Ducks, Sept. 1st to April 30th.

Hunting License: Resident, for Birds, \$1.50; general, \$2.50; for one Elk, \$17.50 additional; non-resident, general license, \$50.00.

ALBERTA

Open season for **MINK, FISHER and MARTEN**, Nov. 1st to March 31st. **OTTER and MUSKRAT**, Nov. 1st to April 30th. **BEAVER** protected throughout the year. **ALL OTHER FUR-BEARING ANIMALS**, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st. Bison or Buffalo and Elk, no open season. Moose, Caribou and Deer, Nov. 1st to Dec. 15th. Mountain Sheep and Mountain Goats, Sept. 1st to Oct. 15th. Antelope, Grouse, Pheasant, Prairie Chicken and Partridge, Oct. 1st to Oct. 31st. Ducks and Swans, Aug. 23rd to Dec. 31st. Snipe, Plover and other Shore Birds, Sept. 1st to Dec. 31st.

Hunting License: Resident, big Game, \$2.50; Bird, \$1.25; non-resident, general license, \$25.00; Bird, \$5.00; Trapper's, \$10.00.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Open season for **BEAR**, Jan. 1st to July 15th. **OTTER, MARTEN and BEAVER**, Nov. 1st to March 31st. **ALL OTHER FUR-BEARING ANIMALS**, Jan. 1st. to Dec. 31st. Moose, Caribou and Elk (males only), Hares. Sept. 1st to Dec. 31st. Mule Deer, White Tail Deer and Mountain Goat, Sept. 1st to Dec. 15th. Mountain Sheep (Rams only), Sept. 1st to Nov. 15th. Duck of all kinds and Snipe, Grouse, Prairie Chicken, Pheasant, Quail, Geese of all kinds, Black Game, Partridges, Birds living on noxious insects, eggs of protected birds, Cow and Calf Caribou, Moose, Elk or Wapiti, Fawn Deer and Mountain Sheep (Ewe or Lamb), are protected throughout the year.

Hunting License: Non-resident, general license, \$100.00; for Bears in Spring, \$25.00; Birds, \$50.00.

Non-resident must have hunting license for trapping.

*Special County laws.

MANITOBA

Open season for **MINK, MARTEN, FISHER** and **SABLE**, Nov. 1st to March 31st. **MUSKRAT**, Nov. 1st to April 30th. **OTTER, BEAVER**, Buffalo, Females and Fawns of all kind of **Deer**, Pheasants of all kinds and all game on the four Provincial Game Preserves are protected throughout the year. **ALL OTHER FUR-BEARING ANIMALS**, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st. **Moose, Deer, Antelope, Elk, Caribou** (male only), Dec. 1st to Dec. 15th. **Prairie Chicken, Partridge** and other **Grouse**, Oct. 1st to Oct. 20th. **Upland Plover**, July 1st to Dec. 31st. Other **Plover, Quall, Woodcock, Snipe** and **Sandpiper**, Aug. 1st to Dec. 31st. **Wild Ducks**, Sept. 1st to Nov. 30th.

Hunting License: Resident, for Birds, \$1.00; for big Game, \$2.00; non-resident, \$50.00.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Open season for **MINK, MARTEN, OTTER** and **FISHER**, Nov. 1st to March 31st. **MUSKRAT**, March 25th to May 15th. **BEAVER** protected throughout the year. **ALL OTHER FUR-BEARING ANIMALS**, open season from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st. **Deer**, protected on Island of Grand Manan, other sections, Sept. 15th to Nov. 30th. **Moose** and **Caribou** (Cows and Calves protected), Sept. 15th to Nov. 30th. **Snipe** or **Woodcock**, Sept. 1st to Nov. 30th. **Partridge**, Sept. 15th to Nov. 30th. **Pheasants** and **Sea Gulls**, no open season. **Geese, Brant, Teal, Wood Duck, Black Duck**, Sept. 1st to Nov. 30th.

Hunting License: Resident, to hunt **Deer, Moose** and **Caribou**, \$2.00; to buy, sell or tan furs, \$2.00; non-resident, to hunt **Deer** only, \$10.00; **Deer, Moose** and **Caribou**, \$50.00; to hunt and trap fur-bearing animals, \$25.00; to buy, sell or tan furs, \$25.00.

*NOVA SCOTIA

Open season for **MINK, OTTER, FOX, RACCOON** and **MUSKRAT**, Nov. 1st to Feb. 28th. **MARTEN** and **BEAVER** are protected throughout the year. **ALL OTHER FUR-BEARING ANIMALS**, Nov. 1st to Feb. 28th. **BEAR, WOLF** and **WILD CAT**, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st. **Moose** (Cow and Calf), protected Sept. 15th to Nov. 15th. All **Moose** protected on the Island of Cape Breton. **Caribou** Sept. 16th to Oct. 15th. **Deer**, protected until Oct. 1st, 1915. **Rabbits** and **Hares**, Oct. 1st to Feb. 28th. **Pheasants, Spruce Hens, Partridge** and **Black Cock** protected at all times. **Woodcock, Wilson Snipe, Plover**, and **Wood Duck**, Sept. 1st to Feb. 28th. **Teal, Plover, Curlew, Sandpiper, Yellow Leg** and **Beach Birds**, Aug. 15th to Feb. 28th. **Partridges**, Oct. 31st to Nov. 1st.

Hunting License: Resident, to hunt **Caribou** outside his own County, \$5.00; non-resident, for small Game, \$15.00; for all Game, \$30.00.

*Special County laws.

*ONTARIO

Open season for **MINK**, except in extreme West of Province, Nov. 1st to April 30th. **MUSKRAT**, except in extreme West of Province, Dec. 1st to April 30th. **BEAVER**, **OTTER** and **Capercaillie** are protected throughout the year. **ALL OTHER FUR-BEARING ANIMALS**, open season, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st. Moose, Caribou and Deer protected in Simcoe County, Nov. 1st to Nov. 15th. Hare, Oct. 1st to Dec. 15th. Wild Turkey, Quail and Squirrels, Nov. 15th to Nov. 30th. Grouse, Pheasant and Partridge, Oct. 15th to Nov. 15th. Ducks, Snipe, Rail, Plover, all Shore Birds and Water Fowl, Sept. 1st to Dec. 15th. Ducks, Snipe, Rail, Plover, all Shore Birds and other Water Fowl in the Southern District of the Province of Ontario, Sept. 15th to Dec. 15th.

Hunting License: Resident, to hunt Deer, \$2.00; to hunt Moose and Caribou, \$5.00; non-resident, for Ducks and small Game, \$25.00; for Moose, Deer and Caribou, \$50.00; for Trapping, \$20.00.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Open season for **MARTEN**, **MINK**, **MUSKRAT** and **OTTER**, Nov. 1st to March 31. **ALL OTHER FUR-BEARING ANIMALS**, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st. Hares or Rabbits, Nov. 1st to Jan. 31st. Partridge, Oct. 15th to Nov. 15th in 1911 and every alternate year. Woodcock and Snipe, Sept. 1st to Dec. 31st. Turkey, Curlew and Plover, Aug. 1st to Dec. 31st. Wild Geese, Sept. 15th to May 10th. Wild Ducks, Aug. 20th to Dec. 31st. Brant, April 20th to Dec. 31st. Shore Birds and Beach Birds near tidal waters, Aug. 20th to Dec. 31st.

Hunting License: Resident, none required; non-resident, \$15.00; for Trapping, \$50.00.

QUEBEC

Open Seasons—In Zone No. 1: **BEAR**, Aug. 20th to July 1st. **MINK**, **OTTER**, **MARTEN**, **Pekan**, **FOX** (except **RED** or **YELLOW FOXES**), and **RACCOON**, Nov. 1st to April 1st. **ALL OTHER FUR-BEARING ANIMALS** at all times. Deer and Moose, Sept. 1st to Jan. 1st, except in Ottawa and Pontiac Counties where the open season is Oct. 1st to Dec. 1st. Caribou, Sept. 1st to Feb. 1st. Woodcock, Snipe, Plover, Curlew, Tattler and Sandpiper, Sept. 1st to Feb. 1st. Birch and Swamp Partridge, Sept. 1st to Dec. 15th. White Partridge or Ptarmigan, Nov. 1st to Feb. 1st. Widgeon. Teal and other Wild Ducks (except Shelldrake, Loon and Gull), Sept. 1st to March 1st.

In Zone No. 2—**OTTER**, Oct. 15th to April 15th. **MUSKRAT**, Nov. 1st to April 1st. **BEAVER**, Nov. 1st to April 1st. Caribou, Sept. 1st to March 1st. Birch and Swamp

*Special County laws.

Partridge, Sept. 15th to Feb. 1st. Ptarmigan, Nov. 15th to March 1st. Other game, same as in Zone No. 1.

Protected—Cow Moose and young of Caribou Moose and Deer, **BEAVER** in Zone No. 1 and all birds other than game birds, except Eagles, Falcons, Hawks, Owls, Kingfishers, Crows, Ravens, Waxwings, Shrikes, Jays, Magpies, Sparrows and Starlings.

Licenses: Non-resident, \$25.00; non-resident, who is a member of a legally organized gun club domiciled in province, \$10.00.

SASKATCHEWAN

Open season for **MINK**, **FISHER** and **MARTEN**, Nov. 1st to March 31st. **OTTER**, Nov. 1st to April 30th. **MUSKRAT**, Nov. 1st to May 14th. **BEAVER**, Buffalo, Female and Young Deer, protected throughout the year. **ALL OTHER FUR-BEARING ANIMALS**, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st. Deer, Caribou, Moose and Elk, Dec. 1st to Dec. 14th. Grouse, Partridge, Pheasant and Prairie Chickens, Oct. 1st to Oct. 31st. Ducks, Geese, Swans and Shore Birds, Sept. 1st to Dec. 31st.

Hunting License: Resident, for Birds, \$1.00; for big Game, \$2.00; non-resident, for Birds, \$25.00; for big Game, \$50.00; for six days hunting Birds only, \$10.00.

Zones—The province is divided into two zones, known as No. 1 and No. 2. Zone No. 1 comprises all of the province except that part of the Counties of Chicoutimi and Saquenay, east and north of the Saquenay River. Zone No. 2 comprises the two Counties named, north and east of the River Saquenay.

GRADING FURS

This department is the most important in the construction of any up-to-date Fur House. A proper knowledge of how to grade Furs correctly is not gained in a day or week or month, but requires years of practical experience at the grading table and a close study of the different uses which manufacturers make of the various skins.

I. Abraham is equipped with the most efficient grading department of any Fur House in the world and not a skin is handled in our house except by an expert and for this reason our returns for shipments we receive are always reliable and correct. We learned early in our career that it did not pay to hire cheap incompetent help in the grading rooms, and we have been repaid for our foresight by having established a world-wide reputation for **correct grading** that brings us thou ands of dollars' worth of business every year.

Trappers who have been shipping to us for years will testify that our grading is always consistently liberal and that after a few shipments they can themselves almost judge about what their skins will bring when shipped to I. Abraham. We don't manufacture averages or juggle the grading to suit the market. Our grade is always the same.

This is also true about our grading up Furs for different manufacturers. Our graders have visited all the leading markets of the world, have been on tours of inspection through the leading manufacturing plants of both North America and Europe, and have made a close study of the Fur business from every angle. They know Fur from hair, understand all about quality, fineness of texture, colors, which kind are most valuable, and what they can best be used for, in fact, they know all there is to know about **Furs of All Kinds**.

If you want to know exactly what your Furs are worth, ship to I. Abraham, St. Louis, U. S. A., and we will post you.

Best Service for Fur Shippers in the world. Prices and grading always right.

Abraham Trail Scent

Should always be used when going to and from your traps. Rub the scent on the bottom of your shoes and also on your gloves when handling your traps (never handle trap with bare hands.)

Abraham Animal Bait and Trail Scent is almost as important to trappers as the traps themselves, as you cannot catch the wily fur-bearers unless they come to your traps and our Animal Baits and Trail Scent will bring them there. All wild animals have an instinctive fear of man and as they are guided by their sense of smell they can always detect the presence of human beings unless some artificial means is used to destroy the human smell. Abraham Trail Scent is guaranteed to destroy all traces of human smell besides leading animals to your traps from great distances, by following your trail in all your comings and goings when our Trail Scent is rubbed on the soles of your shoes.

In other words, by the use of Abraham Trail Scent you leave a path that attracts the animal to your traps, whereas if you do not use our Trail Scent you make a trail that scares the cunning wild animals away from the vicinity of your traps.

You positively cannot afford to be without Abraham Trail Scent if you want to be successful in trapping.

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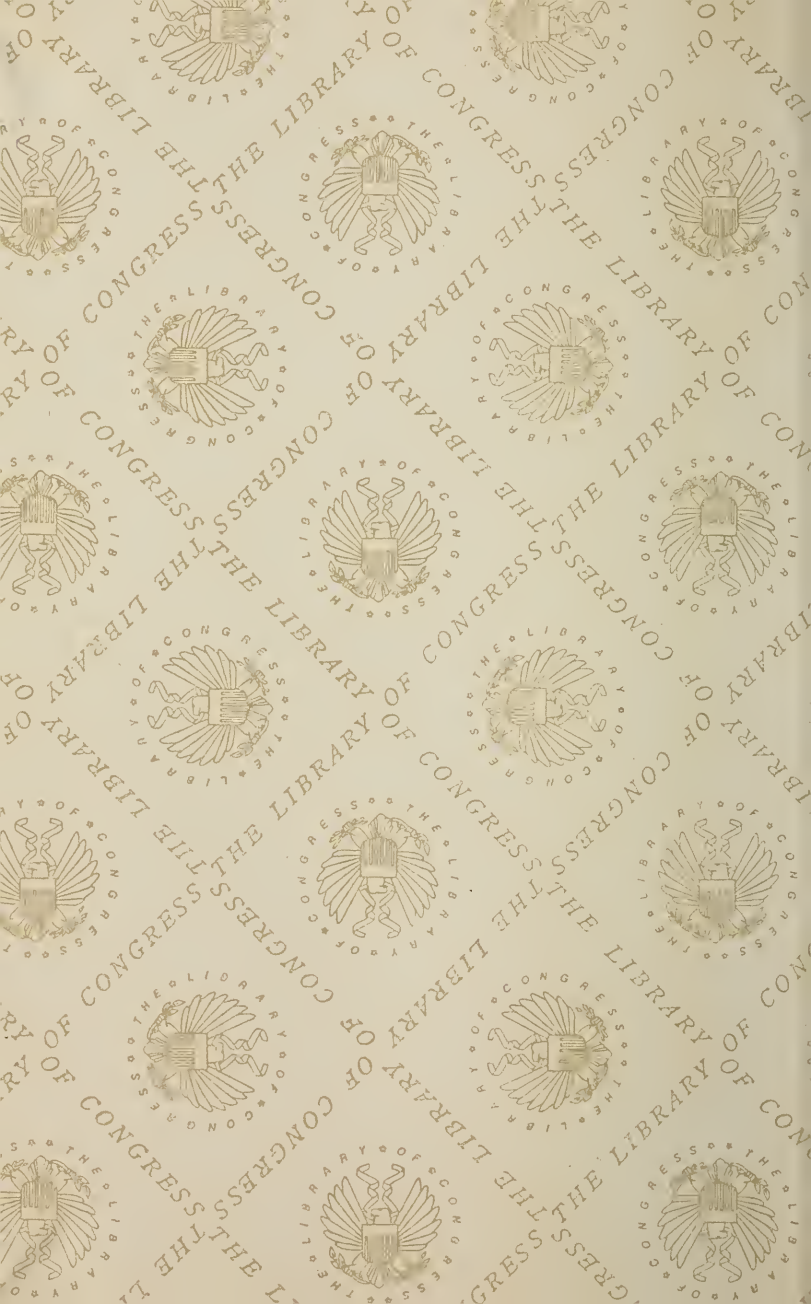
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